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Machinery Department,  
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No. 18,088. 號八十六百六千八萬一第 日九初月二年午戊 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 21st, 1918. 四拜禮 號一十二月三年七國民華中 PRICE, \$5 PER MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 375 lbs. net.  
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These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, seal lined inside with brass casing 1 1/2" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.  
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	DOCK NO. 1.	DOCK NO. 2.	DOCK NO. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	560	714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom	77	82	90
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	38	44	44

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.  
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 90 tons each, besides 150 tons Glass Cranes.

### KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.

### FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Lifting Power	7,000 tons	12,000 tons	15,000 tons
Max. Length of Ship taken in	400 feet	500 feet	550 feet
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	50	60	65
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	25	30	35

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimomura).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMOMURA.

### GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	338 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	50
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	20

Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

## KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS.	
"The Shark" 1918 Annual	10.00
WHOS WHO 1918	10.00
On the Eve of the World, by Benjamin White	24.00
Silver: Its History and Romance by Benjamin White	16.50
Chinese Pottery and Porcelain, by H. L. Hobson, with 40 plates in colour and 96 in black and white	65.00
The I-Li, or Book of Etiquette and Ceremonial, 2 vols.	18.00
The Health of a Woman, by E. Murray Leslie	1.00
If the Germans Conquered England, by Robert Lynd	2.75
The Great Crime and its Moral, by J. S. Williams	4.50
A Second Diary of the Great War, by Saml. Pepys, Jr.	4.00
A Short History of England, by G. K. Chesterton	4.00
The Lie of August 3rd, 1914	4.50
The Wipers Times—A Facsimile of the Trench Magazine	4.50
Rhymes of the R.N.D.	1.00
The German Terror in France, by A. J. Toynbee	5.00
Priest of the Ideal, by Stephen Graham	5.50
Moments of Vision, and other Essays, by Thomas Hardy	4.50
Six Women and Invasion, by Gabrielle and Marguerite Yoris	4.50
Immortality, an Essay in Discovery, by R. H. Streater	8.00
The Commonwealth at War, by A. F. Pollard	5.00
Captivity and Escape, by Jean Martin	4.00
The Indian Corps in France, by Lieut. J. W. B. Merewether	8.00

A King in Khaki, by H. K. Waite.

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## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 13th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

### DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 6 Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 8 Through a.m.	No. 11 Local p.m.	No. 12 Through p.m.	No. 13 Local p.m.	No. 14 Through p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 16 Through p.m.
CANTON (Chai Sha Tsui)	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.40	dep. 12.55	dep. 1.10	dep. 1.25	dep. 1.40	dep. 1.55	dep. 2.10	dep. 2.25
SHUI LUNG	arr. 12.35	arr. 12.50	arr. 13.05	arr. 13.20	arr. 13.35	arr. 13.50	arr. 14.05	arr. 14.20	arr. 14.35
Shum Chun	dep. 12.45	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.45	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.30	dep. 14.45
Shing Shui	dep. 12.55	dep. 13.10	dep. 13.25	dep. 13.40	dep. 13.55	dep. 14.10	dep. 14.25	dep. 14.40	dep. 14.55
Tai Po	dep. 13.05	dep. 13.20	dep. 13.35	dep. 13.50	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.20	dep. 14.35	dep. 14.50	dep. 15.05
Tai Po Market	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.45	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.30	dep. 14.45	dep. 15.00	dep. 15.15
Yam Tsai	dep. 13.25	dep. 13.40	dep. 13.55	dep. 14.10	dep. 14.25	dep. 14.40	dep. 14.55	dep. 15.10	dep. 15.25
Yam Tsai Market	dep. 13.35	dep. 13.50	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.20	dep. 14.35	dep. 14.50	dep. 15.05	dep. 15.20	dep. 15.35
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 13.45	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.30	dep. 14.45	dep. 15.00	dep. 15.15	dep. 15.30	dep. 15.45
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 13.55	dep. 14.10	dep. 14.25	dep. 14.40	dep. 14.55	dep. 15.10	dep. 15.25	dep. 15.40	dep. 15.55
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.20	dep. 14.35	dep. 14.50	dep. 15.05	dep. 15.20	dep. 15.35	dep. 15.50	dep. 16.05
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.30	dep. 14.45	dep. 15.00	dep. 15.15	dep. 15.30	dep. 15.45	dep. 16.00	dep. 16.15
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 14.25	dep. 14.40	dep. 14.55	dep. 15.10	dep. 15.25	dep. 15.40	dep. 15.55	dep. 16.10	dep. 16.25
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 14.35	dep. 14.50	dep. 15.05	dep. 15.20	dep. 15.35	dep. 15.50	dep. 16.05	dep. 16.20	dep. 16.35
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 14.45	dep. 15.00	dep. 15.15	dep. 15.30	dep. 15.45	dep. 16.00	dep. 16.15	dep. 16.30	dep. 16.45
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 14.55	dep. 15.10	dep. 15.25	dep. 15.40	dep. 15.55	dep. 16.10	dep. 16.25	dep. 16.40	dep. 16.55
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 15.05	dep. 15.20	dep. 15.35	dep. 15.50	dep. 16.05	dep. 16.20	dep. 16.35	dep. 16.50	dep. 17.05
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 15.15	dep. 15.30	dep. 15.45	dep. 16.00	dep. 16.15	dep. 16.30	dep. 16.45	dep. 17.00	dep. 17.15
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 15.25	dep. 15.40	dep. 15.55	dep. 16.10	dep. 16.25	dep. 16.40	dep. 16.55	dep. 17.10	dep. 17.25
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 15.35	dep. 15.50	dep. 16.05	dep. 16.20	dep. 16.35	dep. 16.50	dep. 17.05	dep. 17.20	dep. 17.35
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 15.45	dep. 16.00	dep. 16.15	dep. 16.30	dep. 16.45	dep. 17.00	dep. 17.15	dep. 17.30	dep. 17.45
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 15.55	dep. 16.10	dep. 16.25	dep. 16.40	dep. 16.55	dep. 17.10	dep. 17.25	dep. 17.40	dep. 17.55
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 16.05	dep. 16.20	dep. 16.35	dep. 16.50	dep. 17.05	dep. 17.20	dep. 17.35	dep. 17.50	dep. 18.05
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 16.15	dep. 16.30	dep. 16.45	dep. 17.00	dep. 17.15	dep. 17.30	dep. 17.45	dep. 18.00	dep. 18.15
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 16.25	dep. 16.40	dep. 16.55	dep. 17.10	dep. 17.25	dep. 17.40	dep. 17.55	dep. 18.10	dep. 18.25
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 16.35	dep. 16.50	dep. 17.05	dep. 17.20	dep. 17.35	dep. 17.50	dep. 18.05	dep. 18.20	dep. 18.35
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 16.45	dep. 17.00	dep. 17.15	dep. 17.30	dep. 17.45	dep. 18.00	dep. 18.15	dep. 18.30	dep. 18.45
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 16.55	dep. 17.10	dep. 17.25	dep. 17.40	dep. 17.55	dep. 18.10	dep. 18.25	dep. 18.40	dep. 18.55
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 17.05	dep. 17.20	dep. 17.35	dep. 17.50	dep. 18.05	dep. 18.20	dep. 18.35	dep. 18.50	dep. 19.05
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 17.15	dep. 17.30	dep. 17.45	dep. 18.00	dep. 18.15	dep. 18.30	dep. 18.45	dep. 19.00	dep. 19.15
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 17.25	dep. 17.40	dep. 17.55	dep. 18.10	dep. 18.25	dep. 18.40	dep. 18.55	dep. 19.10	dep. 19.25
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 17.35	dep. 17.50	dep. 18.05	dep. 18.20	dep. 18.35	dep. 18.50	dep. 19.05	dep. 19.20	dep. 19.35
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 17.45	dep. 18.00	dep. 18.15	dep. 18.30	dep. 18.45	dep. 19.00	dep. 19.15	dep. 19.30	dep. 19.45
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 17.55	dep. 18.10	dep. 18.25	dep. 18.40	dep. 18.55	dep. 19.10	dep. 19.25	dep. 19.40	dep. 19.55
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 18.05	dep. 18.20	dep. 18.35	dep. 18.50	dep. 19.05	dep. 19.20	dep. 19.35	dep. 19.50	dep. 20.05
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 18.15	dep. 18.30	dep. 18.45	dep. 19.00	dep. 19.15	dep. 19.30	dep. 19.45	dep. 20.00	dep. 20.15
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 18.25	dep. 18.40	dep. 18.55	dep. 19.10	dep. 19.25	dep. 19.40	dep. 19.55	dep. 20.10	dep. 20.25
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 18.35	dep. 18.50	dep. 19.05	dep. 19.20	dep. 19.35	dep. 19.50	dep. 20.05	dep. 20.20	dep. 20.35
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 18.45	dep. 19.00	dep. 19.15	dep. 19.30	dep. 19.45	dep. 20.00	dep. 20.15	dep. 20.30	dep. 20.45
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 18.55	dep. 19.10	dep. 19.25	dep. 19.40	dep. 19.55	dep. 20.10	dep. 20.25	dep. 20.40	dep. 20.55
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 19.05	dep. 19.20	dep. 19.35	dep. 19.50	dep. 20.05	dep. 20.20	dep. 20.35	dep. 20.50	dep. 21.05
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 19.15	dep. 19.30	dep. 19.45	dep. 20.00	dep. 20.15	dep. 20.30	dep. 20.45	dep. 21.00	dep. 21.15
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 19.25	dep. 19.40	dep. 19.55	dep. 20.10	dep. 20.25	dep. 20.40	dep. 20.55	dep. 21.10	dep. 21.25
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 19.35	dep. 19.50	dep. 20.05	dep. 20.20	dep. 20.35	dep. 20.50	dep. 21.05	dep. 21.20	dep. 21.35
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 19.45	dep. 20.00	dep. 20.15	dep. 20.30	dep. 20.45	dep. 21.00	dep. 21.15	dep. 21.30	dep. 21.45
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 19.55	dep. 20.10	dep. 20.25	dep. 20.40	dep. 20.55	dep. 21.10	dep. 21.25	dep. 21.40	dep. 21.55
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 20.05	dep. 20.20	dep. 20.35	dep. 20.50	dep. 21.05	dep. 21.20	dep. 21.35	dep. 21.50	dep. 22.05
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 20.15	dep. 20.30	dep. 20.45	dep. 21.00	dep. 21.15	dep. 21.30	dep. 21.45	dep. 22.00	dep. 22.15
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 20.25	dep. 20.40	dep. 20.55	dep. 21.10	dep. 21.25	dep. 21.40	dep. 21.55	dep. 22.10	dep. 22.25
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 20.35	dep. 20.50	dep. 21.05	dep. 21.20	dep. 21.35	dep. 21.50	dep. 22.05	dep. 22.20	dep. 22.35
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 20.45	dep. 21.00	dep. 21.15	dep. 21.30	dep. 21.45	dep. 22.00	dep. 22.15	dep. 22.30	dep. 22.45
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 20.55	dep. 21.10	dep. 21.25	dep. 21.40	dep. 21.55	dep. 22.10	dep. 22.25	dep. 22.40	dep. 22.55
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 21.05	dep. 21.20	dep. 21.35	dep. 21.50	dep. 22.05	dep. 22.20	dep. 22.35	dep. 22.50	dep. 23.05
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 21.15	dep. 21.30	dep. 21.45	dep. 22.00	dep. 22.15	dep. 22.30	dep. 22.45	dep. 23.00	dep. 23.15
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 21.25	dep. 21.40	dep. 21.55	dep. 22.10	dep. 22.25	dep. 22.40	dep. 22.55	dep. 23.10	dep. 23.25
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 21.35	dep. 21.50	dep. 22.05	dep. 22.20	dep. 22.35	dep. 22.50	dep. 23.05	dep. 23.20	dep. 23.35
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 21.45	dep. 22.00	dep. 22.15	dep. 22.30	dep. 22.45	dep. 23.00	dep. 23.15	dep. 23.30	dep. 23.45
Yam Tsai Station	dep. 21.55	dep. 22.10	dep. 22.25	dep. 22.40	dep. 22.55	dep. 23.10	dep. 23.25	dep. 23.40	dep. 23.



## NOTIFICATIONS

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VALUE and  
MODERATE PRICES.

A large assortment of new stripes  
and plain colours at prices rang-  
ing from \$4.75 per suit.

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The great care exercised in the choice of each single leaf makes these Cigars  
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U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"  
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.  
THE "SUNSHINE" ROUTE.  
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.  
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Mar. 27th.  
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Apr. 3rd.  
S.S. "ECUADOR" ... May 1st.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including Overhead Electric  
Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms  
(all single and two berths only).

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Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be  
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Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KAISEN and the CANADIAN  
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For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to  
Telephone 141. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Coleridge Road.

## MACAO NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MACAO, March 18th.

REQUIEM SERVICE FOR THE LATE BISHOP.

At the Requiem service held this morning there was a crowded congregation, testifying to the respect in which the late Bishop D. Jono Paulino d'Almeida e Castro was held. The Cathedral was draped in black, and a big crown was suspended from the roof of the high altar with draperies, extending from six tribunes. A large canopy was erected over a catafalque, which was surrounded with candles and wreaths of evergreen.

At the foot was a wreath sent by the Sociedade de S. Vicente de Paula, Hongkong. On the catafalque the Bishop's mitre and bacula were placed. The Mass was said by the Rev. Dean Bartolo, with Pontifical assistance by Bishop Pozzoni. The four last blessings were given by Canons Bartolo, Sarmiento, Soares and Alvares, and the fifth and last blessing was pronounced by Bishop Pozzoni. At the end of the mass the Most Rev. Father Nunes, who was elected Vicar-General after the death of the late Bishop, addressed the congregation, extolling the good work done by the late Bishop during 10 years' faithful ministry. The service was attended by His Excellency the Governor, Generals Garcias and Rodrigues, Lieut.-Col. Santos, Capt. Lobato, Leliao and Oliveira, and Senhor Magalhães Correia, and many other naval and military officers. The civil authorities were represented by the Chief Justice Americo de Souza Daniel Ferreira (Administrator), Senhor Faria Maia (Director of the P.W.D.), Senhor Jose de Silva (Colonial Secretary), Senhor M. Lima (Rector of the Lyceu), Senhor A. Pereira (manager of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino), and many others.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Harmston's Circus is having a very successful season in the city.

There is a great want of water in the city, and the weather continues dry much longer there will be a water famine.

A good number of parents are busily engaged every evening at the Mason Club preparing their children for entrance at Easter. Not less than twenty couples will take part in the performance, for which artistic costumes are being prepared.

## SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS IN CHINESE.

TO BE PRESENTED AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

The Queen's College Amateur Dramatic Association will present "The Merchant of Venice," "Two Gentlemen of Verona," and "The Taming of the Shrew" in the large hall of the College on the evenings of April 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th. There will be a repeat performance of one of the plays on the fourth night.

The plays have been translated into Cantonese by one of the old boys, and those taking part include both past and present students of the College, assisted by a few of the Chinese masters. Large attendances are expected, and the proceeds will be divided between the Queen's College Ambulance Equipment Fund, the Alice Memorial Hospital, and the fund being raised in aid of the victims in the recent disaster at the race course.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JERVIS, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

SEARCH SUPERVISORS.  
One hundred and ten men will be withdrawn from Foot Patrol duty on and from April 4th, and will be detailed for search duty as above. The names of forty men from No. 1 Platoon and seventy men from No. 3 Co. etc. will be submitted by Inspector Tustack and Chief Inspector Wong, respectively, before Tuesday, March 26th, for approval.

As a result of above the Schedule of Patrol Duties will be revised. A draft is being sent to Warden Officers for approval.

ATTACHMENT.  
Have been placed at Central (No. 7) No. 2, and Yau-mai, for use of Police.

P.C. 473 J. A. E. Bullock (Sergeant H.K.D.C.).  
P.C. 496 E. E. Joeland (H.K.D.C.).

P.C. 703 W. E. Roberts has been granted permission to resign on leaving the Colony.

By Order,  
T. F. Howard,  
A.S.P. (R) and Adjutant.  
Hongkong, March 20th, 1918.

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

All detachments will parade at the Cricket Ground on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 9 a.m., for Company and Stretcher drill, and inspection of equipment.

Dress: Helmets, shorts, puttees, haversacks (filled), waterbottles (filled). Ambulances and stretchers required.

(Ed.) E. RAINE,  
District Supt. in charge of District.  
Hongkong, 20th March 1918.

## THE LATE DR. J. M. ATKINSON DEDICATION OF A MURAL TABLET.

At St. John's Cathedral last evening the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lauder) dedicated a mural tablet in memory of the late Dr. J. M. Atkinson, formerly P.C.M.O. of Hongkong, who died on May 23rd, 1917. His Excellency the Governor and Miss May, His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz, and Mr. J. R. Wood were among those present.

The usual evensong was conducted by Mr. Rev. H. Copley Moyle, at the conclusion of which the Bishop delivered a short address.

Taking for his text Proverbs x. 17,—"The memory of the just is blessed"—the Bishop said: Whatever opinion we may hold regarding prayer for the dead, we certainly must believe that the dead should be held in remembrance. We must remember that those who died in Christ are witnesses of what is going on in the world at the present time. It is well then that we should do what we can to retain in our memories and in the remembrance of the future generations those who have served God faithfully. Remembrance is helpful to the living. It was my privilege at the time when I came into the Colony to know intimately Dr. Atkinson, and to know him was to respect him. Certain characteristics in his life impressed themselves upon me. One was his devotion to public duty. No doubt it was this that made him select the noble vocation of healing. He was Superintendent in charge of the Government Civil Hospital in 1887 when quite a young man, and subsequently was appointed P.C.M.O. in this Colony, and it was only to be expected that him that he distinguished himself. He received the thanks of the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the great service he rendered during the terrible time of the plague epidemic in 1903. The tablet which I am going to dedicate is placed close to the window which was blessed in memory of the brave Sisters who died at that time, and it is proper that both should be close together. Then I was impressed by his true manliness. He was a pleasant, cheery, reasonable man, with a keenness on all outdoor sports. I was also impressed with his example of genuine religion. We have many things which take people away from Divine Service, but as far as I can remember, Dr. Atkinson was always present. He was a regular worshipper, a devout churchman and took a deep interest in the Cathedral. He was always elected a representative of the Church Body at the annual meeting, and it is only natural that such holders should present a fitting memorial of the man. In all these things Dr. Atkinson set an example that every man in this Colony would do well to copy. It is good to have some tablet to keep his memory green. His memory is an inspiration to his widow and his sons; an inspiration to his friends, and I believe it is an example to all. I am now going to dedicate this tablet, and I think the members of the congregation would like to stand round while the dedication is going on.

The inscription on the tablet, which is a marble one, is as follows:

Sacred to the memory of Dr. John Mitford Atkinson, M.D. He was called to Higher Service on May 23rd, 1917, aged 59 years. Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital and P.C.M.O. of this Colony from 1887 to 1912. "Well Done."

The Bishop blessed the tablet and then pronounced the Benediction.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

A Chinese was charged with stealing 40 cents and with having seven counterfeit coins in his possession. He was able to prove that the 40 cents belonged to him and the case against him under this heading was dismissed. For being in possession of the counterfeit coins Mr. Wolfe fined him \$16 with the alternative of three weeks' hard labour.

## MURDER IN YE WO STREET.

Two Chinese, Ip Hoi and Pan Lam, were charged with murdering Lai Man at 13, Ye Wo Street, on the 18th inst.

Inspector Sim stated that the deceased and the two defendants shared a cubicle at 13, Ye Wo Street. The first defendant and the deceased were employed as sugar sellers at the China Sugar Refinery, and the second defendant was a sugar seller at the Tai-poo Sugar Refinery. The two defendants and the deceased, who had been doing night work, went to bed at about 7 a.m. on the 18th inst. At about 11.15 a noise as if a bed was being beaten was heard by the principal tenant of the house. The defendants subsequently left the house, but they came back later, and the object was apparently to keep the body of the deceased until they could dump it in the harbour during the night. The body of the deceased was found dead on the bed with the head smashed in with a chopper. A blacksmith, who occupied the ground floor of the house, noticed blood coming down the walls from the floor above soon after 12 o'clock. A woman came down and assisted to wash the blood stains off the walls. The first defendant went at about 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon to the China Sugar Refinery and tendered his own and the deceased's pay cheque and received the money for both. When charged at the police station the two defendants accused each other of the crime.

Mr. Wood remanded the case until Friday.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## SPORT.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

ROYAL ENGINEERS RES. 1. STAFF AND DEPTS. 1.

This game was played on the Club ground yesterday. The result is very creditable to the Staff and Departments, who throughout the second half were without the services of two of their players injured earlier in the game. The team was responsible for some very fine defence work, and while Wain, Connor and Knight were all good, Lawrence was magnificent in the Staff defence, his kicking and tackling being a pleasure to watch. Both goals had narrow escapes in the first few minutes of play. The Staff were the first to find the net, Ellarby breaking through the opposing defence, and scoring with a well-placed shot. The sappers attacked after the kick-off, and Wain stopped Millard, who was getting dangerously near goal. The wind was blowing strongly across the field, making the ball very difficult to control. Strange came into contact with an opponent, and hurt his leg, having to be carried off the field. Gordon attempted a hard drive which went behind, and Parton just afterwards tested the custodian with a good ground shot which was saved. Then Taylor was injured, and had to leave the field, the interval arriving with the Staff leading by one goal to nil.

On resuming, both Staff players attempted to play again, but both found it impossible, and left the field. A determined rush by the sappers was stopped by the Staff goalkeeper, Baker, being so close to the goal that he pitched heading into the net. Then Parton broke through. His shot was saved, and the ball went back to Gordon, who lifted it over into the net. Sheriff was laid out for a few seconds, but soon recovered, and the game continued to be a struggle between a determined R.E. attack and a stubborn Staff defence, the latter succeeding in keeping their opponents out until the final whistle sounded with the game a draw.

Referee—Mr. Wright.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE SPORTS.

The postponed events of the Queen's College Sports programme were run off yesterday morning under splendid conditions. The race for members of the school division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, in full kit, was very keenly contested, and there was a large field in the mile race, in which the winner made a very good impression. The obstacle race was most amusing. A very large field thinned out until the result lay between about half a dozen. The Invitation team race was again won by Ellis Kadoorie, who just managed to beat Yamani on the post. The prizes will be distributed at a later date in school, by Lady Ho Tung. Results:—

AMBUSANCE RACE in full kit—1, Mok Sing Kwai; 2, Yeung King Kui; 3, Tsai Chi Yui.

ONE MILE RACE. Open—1, D. Leung; 2, E. Haroon; 3, Li Kam Li. Time: 5min. 30sec.

CHINESE MASTERS RACE—100 YARDS. Haroon—1, Mr. Kong; 20 yards; 2, Mr. To Yung Sang; 12 yards; 3, Mr. Lai In Tong; 12 yards.

INVITATION TEAM RACE—1, Ellis Kadoorie; 2, Yamani.

OBSTACLE RACE—1, Ke King Fan; 2, Chen Chi Poon; 3, Ip Kan.

CLASS TEAM RACE—1, Full 3; 2, Commercial 2.

CONSOLATION RACE—1, In Po Kan; 2, S. Haroon; 3, Hui Chung Ming.

## PIANOFORTE RECITAL AT THE CITY HALL.

PUPILS OF PROF. E. DANENBERG.

The pupils of Professor E. Danenberg gave their fourth annual pianoforte recital at the City Hall last evening before a fairly large attendance of parents and friends. The programme was a pleasing one. Many of the students showed considerable promise, and Prof. Danenberg is to be heartily congratulated upon the results which could only have been achieved by careful and painstaking tuition. In addition to the items provided by the pupils, Mrs. Balean gave two violin solos which were thoroughly appreciated. Those taking part in addition to Mrs. Balean and Prof. Danenberg himself were:—Miss Nolan and Master Nolan, Miss Sarah Shaw, Miss Joyce Thornhill, Miss Lillian Channell, Miss May Choy, Miss Florence Brannons, Miss Edwina Mackay, Miss Conny Martin, Messrs. William and Alexander Mackenzie, Miss Edith, Champion, Miss May Fincher, Miss May Woo, Miss Elsa Alves and Mr. B. Bagnasco.

## ALLEGED ASSAULT IN A BOARDING-HOUSE.

A Chinese was charged with assault with intent to rob and a woman was charged with aiding and abetting. Inspector Wain said the woman introduced the complainant, a young woman, to two men at a boarding-house in Cantonment Road. Some time during the night, the men set upon the young woman intending to rob her. She resisted and a struggle took place on the verandah of the hotel. The noise attracted the attention of the police, and one of the men broke his thigh in an attempt to escape by jumping into the street from the verandah of the first floor. Both men were arrested.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case.

## ST. GEORGE'S DAY CELEBRATIONS.

AN OUTLINE OF THE PROGRAMME.

It is now possible to give approximately the programme for the celebration of St. George's Day (April 23rd).

In the morning there will be the customary street collections, sale of badges, and office-to-office collections.

A "Tombs" Competition will be held, full particulars of which will be published later.

It was intended to hold an International Fair and Bazaar in the afternoon, but, owing to the prevailing epidemic, this has had to be reluctantly abandoned, the Committee having been advised by Medical Authorities that any plan involving great crowds is very undesirable. This is to be deplored, as the Committee had in preparation such an extensive and attractive programme for the afternoon's entertainment as could not possibly have failed to be a great attraction to the public and source of revenue to the funds. Fate, however, decrees that it must be cancelled, and it is, therefore, sincerely hoped that the public, with that generosity for which Hongkong is justly famed, will the more liberally subscribe to that part of the day's programme which can safely be held.

Unfortunately, the play, "Pinkie and the Fairies," has had to be abandoned also, as it involved rehearsals by very many children, and it would never do to let the little ones run even the slightest risk. Another play, however, will be staged at the Theatre Royal by adults.

There will therefore be "something doing" morning and evening, but, for reasons of public health, the afternoon programme—which was bound to have been a financial success—has had to be abandoned. Nevertheless, we feel we shall not appeal in vain to our readers for their full financial support of that most worthy cause—the raising of funds for War Charities.

The sale of tickets for the War Bonds Drawing proceeds apace. Upwards of 40,000 tickets have been distributed already, the bulk of which have been actually sold. There is, therefore, a very strong probability that the amount which the Committee set out to get will be obtained, and for this purpose tickets have been sent very far afield. This will involve extra time for the returns to come back from distant places, and the Committee have therefore wisely decided to extend the date of drawing. The closing date for the sale of tickets will be extended to June 15th, and the final date for presentation of winning tickets will be extended to December 22nd. All this will be fully advertised to the public, and those who have already purchased tickets will thereby know that the dates stated thereon are so extended.

## ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

ACCOUNTANT OF THE GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL CHARGED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Albert J. Edwards, lately accountant of the Government Civil Hospital, was charged with the embezzlement of \$500, belonging to the Government.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted.

Mr. Wood: Now I am going to ask you to plead guilty to the charge on the record. The charge is that you, Albert Edwards, by virtue of being employed in the Government service, did embezzle \$500, money received at the Government Civil Hospital and therefore the property of the Government.

Defendant: I plead not guilty to the charge.

Mr. Longinotto stated that as the defendant had pleaded not guilty the case would require a great deal of preparation. They would have to get evidence on various charges against defendant. There were altogether 45 witnesses to be examined, 23 of whom were in the Government Service, and would speak to having paid in certain sums of money to the defendant. He asked the Magistrate to fix an early date for the hearing of the case.

Mr. Wood said the only day on which he was free was Friday between 9 and 10.30 a.m.

Mr. Longinotto said that would suit him, but there were the witnesses to be considered. They were Government servants, and had to attend work in the morning.

Mr. Wood said that could not be helped, and remanded the case till 9 a.m. on Friday, when the evidence will be heard.



GRESHAM STREET MURDER.  
TRIAL AT THE CRIMINAL  
SESSIONS.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Bess Davies, K.C.) the trial was continued of Ng Ling alias Kwong Kwang, indicted for the murder of Inspector M. O'Sullivan, Sergeant G. Clarke and Chinese detective Kwong Sang on January 22nd. The Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E.) conducted the prosecution, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., defended the prisoner.

The jury empanelled to try the case was composed of Messrs. G. H. Wilson (foreman), B. M. C. da Cunha, B. Basto, K. E. Craig, J. T. Shaw, J. McIntyre and J. H. Scott.

Sun Tai was recalled. His Lordship: I just want to know from the evidence of Sun Tai whether he actually saw the prisoner take up a firearm before the Inspector Sullivan fell.

The Attorney-General: He said, my Lord, he did not see Inspector Sullivan fall at all. He saw Sergeant Clarke fall, but he left Inspector Sullivan still standing.

His Lordship (to witness): You did not see the Inspector fall?—Witness: No.

You also said, in reply to me: "I released my hold on prisoner owing to the pain in my hand. Prisoner made a rush for the box and pulled out a revolver. I knocked him in the nape of the neck and he fell down. He did not point the revolver at me because he had no time to turn round." Did you say that?—Yes. You also said: "Then I ran down stairs. I noticed the bodies of Inspector O'Sullivan and Sergeant Clarke inside the cubicles." Is that right?—No; I never said that, my Lord. I only said I saw the Sergeant in the act of falling.

You are absolutely certain that the prisoner picked up the firearm?—I am absolutely certain that it was he.

Do you know whether all the firearms were in one room or were distributed about the house?—I cannot say.

Dr. J. Woodman, of the Government Civil Hospital, said that on January 22nd Kwong Sang was admitted to the Hospital, with a wound in the stomach, and one in the leg.

The Attorney-General: Kwong Sang died on the 24th?

His Lordship said this was not directly concerned with the murder of Inspector Sullivan.

The Attorney-General: But it would seem strange if we do not bring evidence of his death, because he was in the room at the time. I will say he is dead now.

His Lordship: Well, you may, as Mr. Alabaster is not raising any objection.

Dr. Woodman, continuing, spoke to having made a post-mortem examination of the body of Inspector Sullivan and said that there were five bullet wounds, death being caused by the bullet which passed through and above the temples.

Mr. Alabaster: They were small wounds?—Witness: Yes.

There not having been any extension of the wound it would probably have been caused by a nickel-plated bullet?—Yes.

Such a wound was clearly the one at the back?—Yes.

Mr. Alabaster then suggested that the jury would like to see the bullets produced on Tuesday which were similar in size to those taken from the body of Sergeant Clarke.

His Lordship: How do you know they are similar bullets?

Mr. Alabaster: They are also nickel-plated bullets of the same size.

Mr. Alabaster (to Dr. Woodman): I take it that when an ordinary leaden bullet is fired that trace of the exit can be found out, but that in the case of nickel-plated bullets it is not so?—Witness: Yes, it is rather awkward to trace the exit of nickel-plated bullets.

The Attorney-General: These leaden bullets extend when going through the flesh?—Witness: Not always, but nearly always.

His Lordship: Did Inspector O'Sullivan survive any time?—Witness: I saw him dead at the mortuary.

The Attorney-General: He was found dead by the doctor who went into the house in Gresham Street soon after the affair.

Ip Hong was next called.

The Attorney-General: Do you remember the 22nd of December?—Yes.

Did you go to a certain place at Yau-mat?—Yes, to the Pifung brothel at 7 p.m.

Did you go to another?—No, I went to the cinematograph with some girls. Did you not go to another brothel?—Yes, I went to the Yau Fung.

Whom did you see there?—I saw prisoner and his brother.

Did you see any other man there?—I saw Si Lu Sap and Leung Ling.

Where were they?—Prisoner, his brother and a tall man were in a cubicle.

Did you see the prisoner again at 8 o'clock?—I went back again to the cinematograph.

The Interpreter: I think the man is scared.

His Lordship: A simple question is put and you cannot answer it. Did you see him?—Witness: I went back again to the theatre.

His Lordship: Don't be a fool—answer the question. Did you see prisoner?—I did not see the prisoner.

Kwong Lu, a Chinese woman, deposed that she was living last year in Pokfulam Road on Si Lu Sap's floor. Ng Ming, Kwong Kwang, and Si Lu Sap lived there.

The Attorney-General: Who is Kwong Kwang?—Witness: He is the prisoner.

Did he live there all the time, continuously?—Yes.

Who else lived there?—Kwong Lung.

Anybody else?—My husband.

His Lordship: What is the name of your husband?—Witness: Chang Fun Chai.

The Attorney-General: You mentioned Ng Ming—Was he living there?—Witness: No, he was a frequent visitor to the place.

Ching Kam, the Chinese constable who was watching at the bridge connecting the front and back part of the first floor at No. 6, Gresham Street on January 22nd, next gave evidence. He said he carried a revolver and a pair of handcuffs. Inspector O'Sullivan went with Sun Tai, Lo Hoi and Kwong Kwai to the back portion of the house.

The Attorney-General: Kwong Kwai was the man found killed in the back yard, my Lord, and Lo Hoi was the man who rolled down stairs.

Continuing, witness said that Sergeant Clarke went up to the top floor and then came back to the first floor. Some of the police, including the Inspector, went into the end cubicle. Witness could hear what was going on inside the cubicle. He heard voices saying: "Get up, get up."

"Where did you come from?" "Swatow."

Then he heard Sun Tai's voice call out:

"Who has the handcuffs? Bring them along." Witness replied: "I have."

He had walked about two paces with the handcuffs, intending to give them to Sun Tai, when he heard Sun Tai say: "To whom does the second cubicle belong, and who owns the middle cubicle?" No reply was given. He heard Inspector O'Sullivan's voice say in a very low tone:

"Put on your coats; put on your coats."

He then heard a noise as if a box were being opened, and the Inspector called out in Cantonese: "Mai yuk, mai yuk" (Don't move, don't move). Then he heard reports of firearms. He did not dare to enter, so he rushed down the stairs. He had his revolver ready in his hand. Sun Tai followed him and told him he had been wounded twice. The prisoner came down a few minutes later.

He was standing close to No. 8, or just between Nos. 8 and 10. The prisoner did not carry anything on his hand. Sun Tai told witness something and he fired at the prisoner who was walking very hurriedly to the place where witness was standing. Witness hit him with his second shot and prisoner fell.

The Attorney-General: The prisoner was not running?—Witness: Well, half running and half walking. He was very excited.

Did anyone else come out?—Yes.

How soon after?—Just as I had shot prisoner a man came running down the stairs and fired at me. I fired back at him in return. He fired several times at me and I fired several times at him, and eventually he ran up No. 6, Gresham Street.

His Lordship: Did he hit you?—Witness: No, he did not hit me; but whether I hit him or not I cannot say.

Witness, continuing, said he saw Chan Tin, a Chinese constable, one of the men who had gone to the second floor, come out next. That was about one or two minutes after the other man had gone back into the house. One or two minutes later the other two constables came down.

About ten minutes later Lo Hoi came tumbling down the stairs. He had a five-chambered revolver when he came into the street. Soon after that Inspector Sim arrived.

His Lordship: Was Lo Hoi wounded?—The Attorney-General: It was at first thought so, but subsequently it was found that he was not. He had only rather a strenuous journey down the staircase. (Laughter.)

The Attorney-General (to witness): When you went in did you see any persons on the first floor?—Witness: Yes, I saw a man reading a newspaper, while another was smoking opium.

Is this the man (So Yuet Chee) whom you saw?—Yes, he was the man smoking opium.

Mr. Alabaster: After the firing, you ran downstairs?—Witness: Yes.

Sun Tai came after you?—Yes.

How long after you?—A few minutes after.

The prisoner also came down at the same time?—Yes, about the same time.

You fired at the prisoner how many times?—Twice.

Are you positive you fired twice?—Yes.

Did you hit him?—I hit him on the mouth.

How long after did the man come?—Well, what actually happened was this: I hit the prisoner; he fell down; I stopped over him to see whether he had a revolver, and a man then came downstairs and fired at me and ran upstairs.

You saw him?—Yes.

Did you see the revolver?—Yes.

Was it like this (the one found on the stairs, which was produced)?—No, it was not like that; it was a little longer.

His Lordship: A most extraordinary man to be able to see the length of a revolver while he was being fired at!

Mr. Alabaster: How many shots did the man fire?—Witness: Three or four.

Did you pick up any bullets in the street afterwards?—No.

How long after did the three Chinese constables come down?—Between one and two minutes.

His Lordship: Did you know whether the two European officers were armed?—Witness: I do not know.

You say in your evidence: "I then heard reports of firearms." Did you think the inspectors were armed?—I cannot say; I went away.

His Lordship: It is not part of my duty, I do not say that you were bound to assist, but it would have been gallant had you rushed in, knowing that you possessed a revolver?—Witness: A number of shots were being fired, and I could not get in.

You saw Sun Tai wounded?—No, I told me so.

Sun Tai was again recalled.

The Attorney-General: You said a man called So Yuet Chee. Is he the man?—Witness: Yes.

Chan Tim, another Chinese detective, who was also a member of the scout party, said he was told off to guard women in the house, and subsequently ran into the street. Going down the stairs he picked up a five-chambered revolver, two bullets of which had been discharged. They were not nickel-plated, but leaden bullets.

The Attorney-General: It cannot be the shot from that revolver, which Inspector O'Sullivan in the back, he found in the back was a nickel-plated one.

Lo Hoi, another detective, said he had a revolver when he went to No. 6, Gresham Street. He was keeping guard over the kitchen, and on the door of a room adjacent. He heard Sun Tai call for handcuffs, soon after which there were reports of firearms. He saw the Inspector going down somebody. He could not see him from where he was standing in the kitchen door. He saw one man attempting to go to where the Inspector was, so witness put up his hand to attempt to get him, but failed.

His Lordship: Where were you standing?—Witness: I was standing in the kitchen, when I saw the Inspector going down the stairs, but I did not see him. I was then wounded by a bullet from the kitchen door.

The Attorney-General: The robber tried to the kitchen. The robber went into the passage and I fired two shots with my revolver. The robber came to the kitchen, but went back to the passage. I think there were four robbers. That was all I saw, but I went into the kitchen then and saw Kwong Kwai was one of the robbers, and he was found dead. I actually opened the kitchen door and ran downstairs.

Mr. Alabaster: You say you were wounded?—Witness: Yes.

Where did you get your wound dressed?—At the Government Civil Hospital.

Was it a bullet wound?—Yes.

But do you know the Hon. the Attorney-General says you were not wounded?—Was I not? Anyhow, I had holes right through all my jackets.

You did not say at the Police Court that you tried to catch a man; you said the man was under the bed and you attempted to pull him out?—Yes, that was the man who laid under the bed.

Was it not a constable?—No. You say you saw Inspector O'Sullivan and Sergeant Clarke each pressing a man down, and Kwong Sang doing a similar thing with another?—Yes.

Then this man who rushed in was a fourth man?—Yes.

He then was not in the cubicle when the police went in?—No, he was sitting on the bed.

That means to say there was a man sitting on a bed with two women and a child, and another man sitting on a bed in the passage. It was that man that ran in?—Yes.

Do you know which man Inspector O'Sullivan was pressing down?—No, I was rather confused.

Did you know which man Sergeant Clarke was pressing down?—No.

Did you know which man the detective, Kwong Sang, was pressing down?—No.

His Lordship: Did you know any of the men before?—Witness: No.

Then you cannot say whether prisoner was one of the men who was being pressed down at the time?—No, I was confused.

His Lordship, addressing the Attorney-General, said it might save time, but he did not suppose the Attorney-General was going to specifically say that the prisoner shot Inspector O'Sullivan. He took it that the question would be: Did the jury believe the details of the story as told by Sun Tai? And it would then be for him to direct the jury as to the law on the subject.

The Attorney-General said that at one time there was apparently a possibility of showing that the prisoner actually shot Inspector O'Sullivan, but that possibility did not now exist.

His Lordship: The question I shall leave to the jury, as it occurs to me at this stage, is that they will have to decide whether they believe the evidence of Sun Tai. If they do believe that evidence, I shall direct them as to the law. According to that evidence, the accused picked up a revolver, a dangerous weapon, to aid the other men in defeating their arrest. And as a result of the combined action of these men, death follows. I shall direct the jury as to whether this is murder or not.

The Attorney-General: It all boils down to these two points, my Lord. Sergeant McWalter deposed that he went to Gresham Street, in response to a telephone message, and met the Inspector Sim. They went to Lun Fat Lane, and Inspector Sim left him at No. 18 to watch the back window. Suddenly he saw two men coming out. One man was dressed in Western clothing, and both men had a revolver in each hand and two revolvers hanging by a string from their teeth. The men got on to the ledge, down a water-spout, and got on to the wall. Witness fired, and one of the men dropped down into the yard. The second man, who was close behind him, was also fired at by witness. He climbed down the wall between Nos. 4 and No. 5. Witness saw another man attempting to come out, but that man drew back again. A few minutes later he saw the two men rushing up Lun Fat Lane and they disappeared.

Sergeant Cockle gave evidence in Court of the automatic pistol produced in Court from the hand of the man who had "held the fort" in Gresham Street. This was the man who shot himself rather than surrender.

Inspector Sim repeated the evidence which he gave when the case was heard at the Magistrate's, regarding the siege of the house by the Police and the chase after two of the gang, one of whom was shot by "Kid" Marriott whilst the other escaped.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alabaster—He was present when prisoner was identified as one of the robbers from among fifteen men by the witness Sun Tai. Sun Tai picked out prisoner, and two others and then returned to prisoner and said he had no doubt who was regarding his identity. Prisoner was described as one of the men who were lying in the cubicle. Sun Tai said nothing about prisoner being in possession of arms.

By His Lordship: Inspector Sullivan and Sergeant Clarke were both in plain clothes when they went to Gresham Street. It was the custom to wear plain clothes on such expeditions unless specially ordered to wear uniform. They were unarmed.

His Lordship suggested that the police would probably be armed in future, and witness agreed. He added in reply to further queries that he saw no reason why there should be a different practice for Hongkong than the New Territory, where the police were usually armed.

Witness remarked that the police in Hongkong had too much confidence in the Chinese and the public generally. Before the murder case was heard at the Magistrate's, there had been a Departmental Inquiry into the whole circumstances by the Chief-Detective Inspector and him.

The Sergeant-Interpreter at the Police Station gave evidence that he had explained the charge to the prisoner at the Police Station, and the prisoner's "I know nothing about this matter" was read out.

The Attorney-General then remarked that before giving his evidence he would like to make an enquiry on a certain point, and he asked, therefore, that the case might be adjourned. The point upon which he desired to make enquiry was one which had not been in his knowledge before.

His Lordship informed the jury that he had no doubt they would finish the case the next day and then adjourned the Court until 10.30 this morning.

Mr. Alabaster: You say you were wounded?—Witness: Yes.

Where did you get your wound dressed?—At the Government Civil Hospital.

Was it a bullet wound?—Yes.

But do you know the Hon. the Attorney-General says you were not wounded?—Was I not? Anyhow, I had holes right through all my jackets.

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The Sergeant-Interpreter at the Police Station gave evidence that he had explained the charge to the prisoner at the Police Station, and the prisoner's "I know nothing about this matter" was read out.

The Attorney-General then remarked that before giving his evidence he would like to make an enquiry on a certain point, and he asked, therefore, that the case might be adjourned. The point upon which he desired to make enquiry was one which had not been in his knowledge before.

His Lordship informed the jury that he had no doubt they would finish the case the next day and then adjourned the Court until 10.30 this morning.

INTIMATIONS

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AND COMPANY.ESTABLISHED  
1850.TELEPHONE  
1741.

GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

I. & R. MORLEY'S  
WHITE AND NATURAL SUMMER LLAMA  
UNDERWEAR

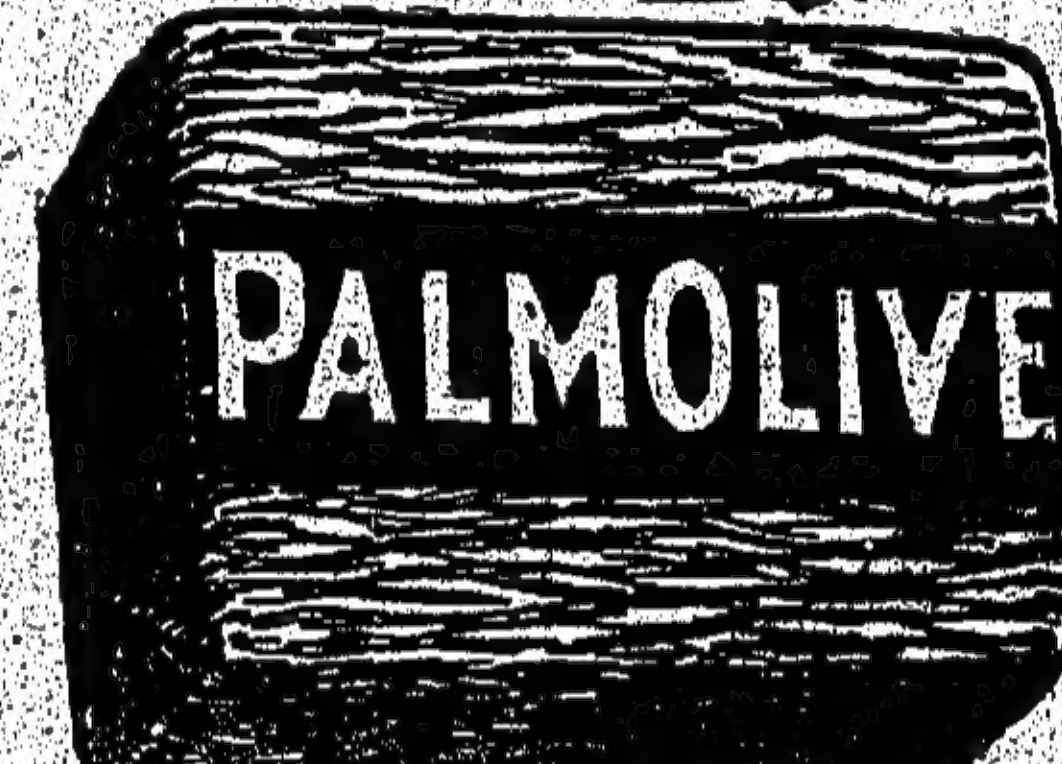
THE IDEAL WEAR FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

ALSO ALL SIZES IN

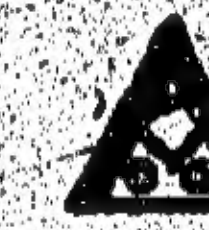
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fifty cents.Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,  
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EVENING WEAR AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES.THE FINEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT  
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USED POSTAGE STAMPS (all different)			
1000 Stamps	\$ 4.00	2500 Stamps	\$ 10.00
1500	12.00	3000	16.00
1800	12.00	4000	17.50
2000	25.00		

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culars please apply to—

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CO., LTD.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED.

FOR PEAK, Hongkong, ENGLISH NURSE for little girl of 2 years and infant.  
Reply with references to—  
Box 21,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1893]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.  
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 26th March, 1918, to WEDNESDAY, 27th March, 1918, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors.  
W. E. ROBERTS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 18th March, 1918. [1792]

PROPOSALS FOR FROZEN BEEF AND MUTTON—Headquarters Philippine Department, Office of Department Quartermaster, Manila, P.I. Sealed Proposals will be received here until 11 A.M. April 3rd, 1918, and then opened for furnishing about 600,000 lbs. Beef and 175,000 lbs. Mutton. Further information on application.  
[1781]

## WANTED.

LADY STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.  
Apply with references to—  
Box No. 100,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1789]

## WANTED.

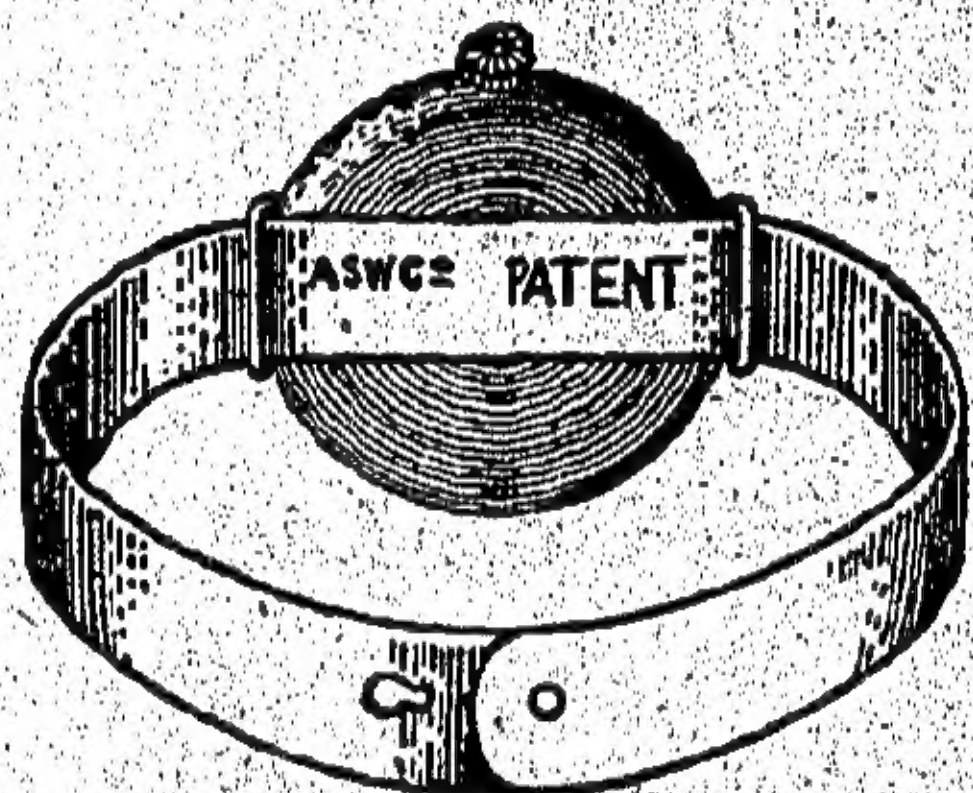
AT the PEAK, for a little girl of 2 years resident EUROPEAN NURSE.  
Apply—  
Box No. 25,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1688]

## FOR SALE.

\$50 PEARL EARRINGS, \$750  
PEARL NECKLACE, \$800  
LADY'S FUR-CLOAK (KARAKUL BUHAR).  
Apply to the undersigned any day between Noon and 4 P.M.  
LIEUT. SNARSKI,  
Room No. 2, Grand Hotel.  
[1791]

## NOTICE.

PATENTS ORDINANCE 1892.  
GAMMETER'S PATENT.  
IMPROVED MEANS OF SECURING WRIST WATCHES TO WEARER'S WRIST.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that His Majesty's LETTERS PATENT (No. 19,033) were granted in the United Kingdom on the 20th August, 1915, and LETTERS PATENT have also been granted in HONGKONG, to ERNEST OTTO GAMMETER for the above invention.  
ANY PERSON infringing the rights of the Patentee will be proceeded against according to law.  
Hongkong, the 6th day of March, 1918.  
DENNIS & BOWLEY,  
Solicitors for Ernest Otto Gammeter,  
Anglo-Swiss Watch Company,  
7, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.  
[1746]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.  
SAUSAGES!

## SAUSAGES!

A Variety  
To suit all tastes:  
OXFORD SAUSAGES,  
CAMBRIDGE  
PORK  
BEEF  
LIVER  
BOLOGNA, HEAD CHEESE,  
BLACK PUDDING,  
WHITE  
&c., &c., &c.  
[1893]

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DIRECTORY  
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MISSIONARIES

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CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA.  
"Hongkong Daily Press" Office.  
PRICE:  
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Paper .. .. . 0.80

## INTIMATIONS

## THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and declaring a Dividend.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1918, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors.  
Hongkong, 5th March, 1918. [1743]

## THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on MONDAY, 26th March, 1918, at 12 Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors.  
R. M. DYER,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 12th March, 1918. [1776]

## HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.  
THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, 11, A.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1918, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 27th March, both days inclusive.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1918. [1755]

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.  
THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 27th March, both days inclusive.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1918. [1747]

## HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Managers.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th March, both days inclusive.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 7th March, 1918. [1788]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.  
MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, July 8th, 1918.  
Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before April 2nd, 1918.  
Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR, THE UNIVERSITY, HONGKONG.  
The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before May 2nd, 1918.  
The following Scholarships and Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves—  
(a) Two King Edward VII. Scholarships of 20 a year each, for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for these Scholarships must be under the age of 21 on July 1st, and must before the first day of the Examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.  
(b) Two President's Scholarships of four hundred dollars each (Peking Currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for one of these Scholarships must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st, and must before the first day of the Examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of a Chinese parent, that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate, that he has not adopted any foreign nationality, and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII. Scholarship.  
(c) Four cash prizes \$100 each (Hongkong Currency).  
Candidates who secure King Edward VII. or President's Scholarships or cash prizes must enter the University on the day on which the University session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.  
The Examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination 1918."  
[1778]

## INTIMATIONS

## THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PARI-MUTUEL TICKETS on the 5th Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweepstake, Places and Wins, also Cash Sweepstake holders, of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their tickets at the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, CHATER ROAD, between the hours of 3.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 5th March (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).  
HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweepstake, Places and Wins) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of their tickets.  
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,  
Accountants to the  
HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.  
[1717]

## NOTICE.

WE have been appointed by Messrs. JENSON & NICHOLSON, LIMITED, OF LONDON, to be their Sole Agents in Hongkong, South China, and the Philippine Islands, for the sale of their Vernishes, Enamels, Paints, Colours and all kindred lines manufactured by them.  
THE HONGKONG MERCANTILE CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 15th March, 1918. [1773]

## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Artistic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the GENERAL POST OFFICE between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.  
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.  
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.  
[168]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lo Hou Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
THE MANAGER,  
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,  
44, Connaught Road Central.  
[1908]

## TO LET.

FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE in Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
JUMPER'S ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexander Buildings.  
[1833]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings.  
HOUSES in Shamone, Canton.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
[18]

## FOR SALE.

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155, Pak.  
Apply—  
DUNCAN CLARK,  
Care of LAKE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
[1711]

## WANTED.

LEVEL or THEODOLITE. Must be reliable. Also Drawing Office Materials.  
Reply to—  
"G. H."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1788]

NOW READY.  
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DIRECTORY  
AND  
CHRONICLE

CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDU-CHINA, PHILIPPINES, ETC.  
1918  
FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE.  
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Abridged .. .. 7.00

## INTIMATION

## BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S  
PYERIS.

Registered.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.  
Binds perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,  
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring.  
There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain  
And drinking deeply sobers us again."  
Pope.

A. S. WATSON &  
CO., LTD.,

## GRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

## BIRTH.

On the 20th March, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. MURCHISON FLETCHER, 112, The Peak, a son.  
[1801]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.  
SHANGHAI OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 21st MAR 1918.

## CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Announcement that General CHANG TUNG, the Tichun of Fengtien, has agreed to surrender the arms which he possessed at Chinwangtao will be received with relief in Peking. The General's recent action in despatching his troops to within a few miles of the canal gave rise to the fear that he was determined to emulate the example of Cao Hsueh, the king-maker, and take possession of the city. CHANG denied any such intention, but, nevertheless, allowed it to be understood that he considered the presence of his soldiers near the capital as an inducement to the President to take the action he desired. This yielded that aroused the President, the Northern Tichuns on the Hupeh front, and the people of the capital, and General CHANG was called upon to explain his conduct. Promptly he assured them of the purity of his motives, and expressed surprise that they did not realize that he was acting in accordance with the decisions reached at the Tientsin Conference of Northern Tichuns when military action against South was agreed upon. It was admitted that his *bona fides* were borne out by the transportation of part of his forces towards Peking. The anxiety of the people of Peking was very real in view of the fact that CHANG and his followers were hungry and were they were induced to become respectable members of society.

The President, dismayed by the hopelessness of the situation, drew up a telegram to the provinces announcing his intention to resign, but he was persuaded to reconsider the matter when he received messages from all the Northern Tichuns, including those on the Yangtze, requesting him to continue in office. As General TAO KUN and CHANG TSO-LIN announced that they demanded the dismissal of LI SHUN, the latter has sent in his resignation to the President, whose fate is thereby saved, but it is extremely doubtful whether the resignation will be accepted. LI SHUN and the other Yangtze Tichuns stand for compromise with the South, a policy which the President has made his own. Consequently, some further maneuvering may be expected before the situation is clarified. At the same time the feeling has been growing in Peking, until it has become almost a conviction, that peace is within sight, although the reply of the South-West provinces to the overtures made to them reveals no indication of any readiness to compromise. Nevertheless, in the recent past no issue that divided the nation has been fought to a finish. In some quarters it is feared that peace by conciliation will result in government by conciliation, which means the continued abrogation of authority. The official view at Peking is that when the Southerners have been driven out of Yochow and Changsha, and cleared from Hunan they will become disheartened and, under the strain of military defeat, dissensions amongst the Confederation will result in its disintegration. The view is not an extravagant one, for undoubtedly differences do exist among the Southerners, and it requires no effort of the imagination to believe that these will be accentuated if the superior Northern armies deprive the Southern forces of recently won strategical positions. Latest reports indicate that the Southerners have been defeated in several preliminary engagements, and that TAO KUN's troops are attacking Yochow, the fall of which is considered to be imminent. The Yangtze position, however, is still acute, owing to the attitude of Brigadier-General FENG YU-SHENG, LI SHUN's subordinate, who disembarked his force of 10,000 soldiers at Anking some time back, while on his way to the relief of Hankow and the Han cities, and proceeded to Wushieh, whence he offered councils of peace to Peking.

In other matters the state of drift continues. Nobody cares to assume responsibility. General WANG SHIH-CHEN, the Premier, still hides in his cave of Adulam. General TUAN CHI-JUI is too busily occupied with his "war participation" work to dream of returning to the Premiership. YANG SHIH-CHI, also, is otherwise engaged, and is not to be tempted to Peking. Thus the Premiership is going begging. Were a strong man in this position he would almost naturally succeed to the Presidency. For that reason many would like to see TUAN CHI-JUI take up the portfolio, but probably he prefers to have the honour thrust upon him more directly. Meanwhile, events are moving on the Northern frontier. There is still talk of Chinese intervention in Siberia in co-operation with Japan. Reinforcements have been despatched to the north of Manchuria and the troops are busy entrenching. It must be conceded that the Chinese General TAO, who won commendations for his intervention in Harbin, seems to be handling the situation very well indeed. He has warned the Bolsheviks that if they cross the frontier their action will be interpreted as a declaration of war against China, adding that the Chinese authorities regard SKUMOROV's force as part of the army of the Russian Provisional Government, which they recognised.

Mr. A. Dyer Ball, who has been suffering from an attack of measles, resumed his duties as the Magistracy yesterday.

The programme for the Gymkhana meeting to be held at Happy Valley on Saturday, April 6th, comprises seven events.

A draft for £20, part proceeds of a concert given recently at the Helena May Institute, has been forwarded to St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers and Sailors.

Sixteen cases of cerebro-spinal fever were reported on Tuesday, twelve of which were reported in the City of Victoria. There were several deaths. One of the victims was a European, and the rest were Chinese.

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOT SAN PO"]

March 19th.

It is reported that large gangs of bandits are preparing to attack Fatsan from various adjacent places, and, if successful, to advance on Canton. The local authorities have reported the matter to the Tichun and warned all the soldiers in the place to be prepared for such attempts.

THE CANTON-SAMSHUI RAILWAY.  
The Provisional Government sent a representative to take charge of the Canton-Samshui Railway yesterday. The Superintendent of the Railway Company, who was appointed by the Peking Government, was dismissed.

GENERAL LUNG'S MILITARY ADVANCES.  
General Lung Chai-kwong, after the occupation of Yungkuang, sent troops to various important places and they have advanced well into the interior.

THE TICHUN HAS RECEIVED A TELEGRAM from Mr. Tong Shiu-ye stating that he has arrived at Shanghai and will go to Japan. He will not enter political circles.

YANPING DISTRICT REOCCUPIED.

It is reported that General Lung's Chief Commander, Li Kar-pan, suddenly attacked Yanping City at midnight on the 15th inst. Canton troops in the city were taken by surprise and compelled to disperse, the city being again occupied by General Lung's troops.

Under its occupation, the city was under heavy fire, and several hundred houses were destroyed by shells. Nearly all the Canton troops perished, very few escaping. Lung's troops have occupied Yanping and are now fighting the Yunnan troops on the outskirts of the city.

CANTON LEADER'S SURRENDER.

A message from Sancheng states that a Canton leader, Chan Tak-shun, surrendered to General Lung yesterday. Commander Ngai Pong-ping (Superintendent of Police of Canton), who objected to Chan's surrender, was killed by Chan's followers. Troops under Ngai's command have dispersed owing to the loss of their Chief.

CANTON, March 20th.

GENERAL LUNG'S NEW ARMY.

General Lung Chai-kwong has greatly increased his military power recently. Over 5,000 new soldiers were recruited from K'o Chow last month. Lung has formed these men into the 6th Chan Mo army and has dispatched them to the Yung Kong front.

Chief Commander Tam Ho-ming reports that Southerners again occupied Ao Chow on the 13th inst. They are preparing to proceed further into the interior.

PROJECTED LOTTERY.

It is reported that a certain person has offered a large amount to the Provisional Government for permission to re-open the Pak K'op Pui lottery in the Province. The Government, it is said, is considering the matter.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen entertained the American Consul yesterday.

[FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.]

THE RELY TO THE NORTH.

General Tang Chi-yao, Military Governor of Yunnan and Grand Marshal of the Military Government, replying to the peace overture of the North as communicated through former Viceroy Tuan Chuan-shan, insists that the National Assembly shall be reconvened; that Fang Kuo-chung may be Acting President, but his reelection must be in accordance with the Presidential Election Law; that the appointment of officials for the Yunnan, Szechuan and Kwangchow Provinces should be in accord with the feeling of the district concerned; that the former status of the officers and men of the Independent Navy shall be restored, only naval officers being assigned to important naval stations; that the Central Government shall not interfere with the purchase of arms by the South-Western Provinces for national defence; that the former rank and position of Generals Li Tien-tsai and Shieh Sing-chin, et al., shall be restored; and that they be stationed at King-yang as usual; and that all expenses in connection with the armies for national protection and in the cause of constitutionalism shall be borne by the Central Government.

FUNDS FOR THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

General Tang has directed the Bureau of Finance at Yunnan to remit, at its earliest convenience, funds for the expenses of the National Assembly to be in regular session in Canton in April. The Military Governor of Kweichow, also, is remitting funds to the National Assembly.



# THE WAR.

## ALLIES AND GERMANY'S POLITICAL CRIMES.

### DETERMINATION TO FINISH POLICY OF PLUNDER.

### GERMAN CHANCELLOR ATTACKS THE ALLIES.

### BRITISH AERIAL OPERATIONS.

#### Branco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.  
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### BRITISH FRONT.

#### SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

LONDON, March 19th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out successful raids at Villers-Guislain, La Vacquerie and Bois-Grenier.

The Portuguese raided trenches eastward of Neuve Chapelle and brought back prisoners and two machine-guns.

We repulsed three raids at Fleuxbaix and Bois-Grenier, inflicting losses.

There was hostile artillery firing in the forward and back areas of the Ypres sector.

#### AERIAL DOMINANCE AND ARTILLERY EFFECTIVENESS.

LONDON, March 18th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters reports:—Our airmen continue brilliant work. The meaning of aerial dominance in relation to artillery effectiveness is well demonstrated by the following figures. In 22 counter-battery shoots, in which 4,400 rounds were fired, the Germans damaged four of our guns, two gunpits, one dug-out, and casualties eight and destroyed a small amount of field ammunition. In a corresponding period we carried out 95 counter-battery shoots, in which we hit 55 gunpits, of which ten apparently were destroyed, and caused 84 explosions and 10 fires. The damage done to guns and the casualties caused are only conjecturable from these figures.

**GERMANS' RELUCTANCE TO RAID.**  
The reluctance of the German soldiers to undertake raids is shown by the statements of prisoners taken in an unsuccessful raid south of the Ypres-Commines canal on the night of March 13th that liberal inducements were offered the raiders in the shape of promotion, leave or money, the average reward for capturing a machine-gun being 75 marks. The prisoners attribute the failure of the raid to our sturdy resistance and lack of surprise, owing to most of their non-coms. being drunk, having been heavily doped with brandy. Whereas our men volunteer eagerly for raids as being fine adventures, the Germans apparently must be bribed and dragged.

#### ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, March 18th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy raided two posts eastward of Poelcapelle. Four of our men are missing.

Hostile artillery were active on the Bapaume-Cambrai road, in the forward and back areas of Armentieres and Ypres.

#### AERIAL WORK.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation:—There has been increased air activity. We dropped 103 tons of bombs on railway sidings at Somain, billets on all parts of the front, and on three aerodromes.

We brought down three machines in a fierce encounter over an aerodrome. During the day we brought down 18 and drove down eight enemy machines. Four of ours are missing.

Our night-fliers dropped five tons of bombs on two aerodromes, a dump north-eastward of St. Quentin, and billets at Douai and Menin. All returned.

#### BELGIAN OPERATIONS.

LONDON, March 19th.

A Belgian communiqué states:—Following the recent activity, the enemy attacked in the region of Nieupoort, Dixmude and Mercken in considerable force with *Sturmtruppen*. The enemy gained a footing in some advance elements near Nieupoort, from which he was partially driven out.

After a violent bombardment the enemy penetrated advanced posts in the direction of Dixmude and by the use of *Flammenwerfer* into part of a trench on the west bank of the Yser.

Our counter-attacks entirely restored the positions.

An enemy attack in the direction of Mercken was repulsed by our barrage.

The artillery struggle is very lively on the whole front.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

#### ARTILLERY DUEL.

PARIS, March 18th.

A communiqué states:—The artillery duel continues on the right of the Meuse. Our fire drove off enemy reconnoitring parties attempting to reach our lines in the region of Harcourt and north-west of Bezonvaux.

There was fairly great artillery firing north of Le Violu and on both banks of the Sèvre in the Vosges.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### DESTRUCTION OF MINENWERFER BATTERIES.

PARIS, March 18th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters reports:—The centre of activity has now shifted to the Meuse. The big French raids mentioned in yesterday's communiqué were directed against the sectors where the enemy has completed all his preparations for attack. The result of the raids is that the communications were so thoroughly smashed that it will be many weeks before the enemy can attack from these places.

The French advanced 100 yards at a time in accordance with the gunners' timetable. One of the main objects was the destruction of the *minenwerfer* batteries. This was effected partly by artillery and partly by blowing up with grenades. Some 50 of these powerful weapons were thus demolished before the French returned.

#### LIVELY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, March 18th.

A communiqué states:—An enemy *coup-de-main* north of Juvin-court and another south-east of Corbeny were repulsed, with appreciable enemy losses after lively fighting.

There was lively reciprocal artillery firing, especially in the Samogneux and Bezonvaux districts, and between Bines and Badonviller, in Lorraine.

#### ENEMY LINES PENETRATED.

PARIS, March 19th.

A communiqué states:—A detachment last night penetrated the enemy lines in the region of Rheims to a depth of a kilometre, and destroyed numerous occupied dug-outs. We brought back nine prisoners.

The enemy at midnight after a sharp artillery preparation, carried out a *coup-de-main* north-east of Sillery, which broke down under our fire.

There was a violent artillery duel on the right of the Meuse, particularly in the region of Hill 344.

#### Aerial Activities.

#### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### THE RAID IN RHINELAND.

LONDON, March 18th.

The Times Correspondent at The Hague states that a neutral returned from Germany gives vivid accounts of the panic in Rhineland caused by the air raid on March 12th. All the factories were stopped for hours. Fifty persons were killed at Coblenz, the heaviest material damage was inflicted and there were many fires.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### RAID ON MANNHEIM.

LONDON, March 18th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson announced that British aeroplanes raided Mannheim on March 18th and dropped over a ton of bombs, obtaining excellent results. Hits were obtained on the Badische Soda-Fabrik. An enemy formation attacked the British squadron, and two enemy machines were driven down, the remainder being driven off. All our machines returned safely.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### AERIAL WARFARE.

Mr. MacPherson stated that since October we had made 39 effective air raids in Germany under very difficult conditions, and had dropped 48 tons of bombs. We lost only 10 machines in 230 flights. (Cheers.) The number of raids and amount of explosives dropped had steadily increased, whilst the increased distance to which the raids had been carried into Germany was most satisfactory. The majority of the raids were carried out in broad daylight, and the bursting of the bombs had been photographed, completely confirming the reports as to their effectiveness. The attacks were concentrated upon military important objects, strikingly contrasting with the enemy's promiscuous method. Our night-raiders flew down and fired at searchlights, trains, and railway stations. The enemy's anti-aircraft defences had steadily increased. The enemy aeroplanes were defeated with loss whenever they attempted to intervene. Our airmen occasionally attacked enemy aeroplanes preparing for a raid in France.

In the Mannheim raid eight direct hits were obtained on the Badische Soda-Fabrik, causing an abnormally large column of smoke to ascend, also two bursts were seen at the docks, and one on another large factory.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### ALLIED RAIDS ON GERMAN TOWNS.

AMSTERDAM, March 18th.

The Supreme Commander of the German Air Forces, interviewed by the *Cologne Gazette*, states that the raids on Paris will cease when the attacks on German open towns cease.

The paper admits that the raid in Germany has inflicted heavy losses, and says "we are now waiting to see whether France will take our severe penalties to heart."

#### Naval Activities.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### GERMAN RETALIATORY MEASURE.

LONDON, March 18th.

A Berlin official statement contains:—Owing to the conduct of the British Naval forces in the barred zone declared round the German light by England, we are forced to take measures which will make navigation in this region very dangerous for neutral shipping.

The statement disclaims responsibility in the matter, except where direction by the German Admiralty is followed.

#### OBITUARY.

#### VOISIN BEY.

PARIS, March 19th.

The death is announced of Voisin Bey, vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Suez Canal.

#### General.

#### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### CANADA AND THE WAR.

#### OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, March 18th.

The Duke of Devonshire, at the opening of Parliament, said he was confident that the legislators were animated by the unflinching spirit which had inspired them during the long and anxious years of effort and sacrifice, and would sustain the high cause for which the country had already borne a splendid part.

The effort confronting them demanded the sternest resolve, but their hearts were as firm and their courage as undimmed as among their countrymen holding the battle-line beyond the seas, who still sustained an unbroken record of distinguished achievement. Reinforcements necessary to keep up the Canadian forces to full strength had been provided and would be maintained in the future. The industrial and financial stability of Canada, despite the critical conditions had been well maintained. Foreign trade had exceeded all records, and the favourable balance of trade had been vastly increased. The effort of the Allied Nations would continue till the triumph of the Allied cause.

The Duke of Devonshire paid a tribute to the United States, whose energies, power and vast resources were now beginning to be strongly felt.

#### "CURFEW ORDER" IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 19th.

The London populace is little moved by the "Curfew Order," practically closing down everything at 10 p.m., as it is recognised as an urgent war measure. It is expected that shop windows will no longer be lighted. The consumption of coal for domestic purposes will be reduced one-sixth. Trains and buses will be largely curtailed.

#### THE WAR CABINET'S REPORT.

LONDON, March 18th.

The War Cabinet's report for 1917, already briefly reviewed, has now been published in *extenso*, and it contains illuminating information regarding the War Cabinet's working methods. It describes how each meeting begins with the hearing of reports on the progress of the war since the previous day. The Cabinet then deals with questions awaiting decision unless wider questions of policy are to be discussed. In the former case the Ministers and chief departmental officials concerned attend. Important matters of administration are deliberated with a view to departmental co-ordination, so as to form part of a consistent war plan, and Ministers are invited to bring outside experts if desired. Two hundred and forty-eight outsiders have thus attended in 1917, and tendered their views on foreign, Dominion, Indian, Colonial and Home affairs.

The Foreign Secretary, First Sea Lord and Chief of the Imperial Staff attend every meeting and communicate the latest war intelligence and consult with the War Cabinet on the new points. The War Cabinet met 300 times in 1917. A considerable number of less important but highly complex questions were referred to individual members of the War Cabinet or to Committees of Ministers, or others, with or without power to adopt their conclusions.

#### THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

LONDON, March 18th.

The bewildering mass of belated telegrams from Spain seem to indicate that Señor La Cierva on March 12th still had the upper hand.

The postal employees, struck owing to dissatisfaction with the conditions of employment, upon which the military look over the post and telegraph services under Señor La Cierva.

The King opened Parliament on Monday, and his vigorous speech forebodes drastic administration, economic and financial reforms, particularly in the direction of promoting the Spanish overseas trade, reminding Parliament that it was expected to lead the nation in the struggle after the war.

#### SELF-DETERMINATION OF TOGOLAND TRIBES.

#### GERMAN STATEMENT A PURE INVENTION.

LONDON, March 19th.

The German Press has been making the most of a statement attributed to German missionaries in Togoland declaring that the tribes were obliged in the middle of 1916 to become English or else to become German, and that those who chose Germany were punished by forced labour.

An official statement published in London affirms that the above is a pure invention. The future of Togoland was not discussed with the natives, and forced labour ceased when the German rule ended. There can be no doubt that, from the spontaneous expressions by the Chiefs and others regarding the desire of the tribes, they will remain British.

#### GERMAN PRISONERS ON FRENCH HOSPITAL-SHIPS.

LONDON, March 19th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that the statement that German prisoners were now being carried on French hospital-ships was erroneous.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

#### WAR MINISTER OF JAPAN'S STATEMENT.

TOKIO, March 18th.

In the House of Representatives, the War Minister stated that there are 94,000 German prisoners in Siberia east of Baikal, and 60,000 west of Baikal. Those east of Baikal are not under control and are trying their utmost to get arms. One thousand Russian Moderates under General Semionoff are opposing the Maximalists east of Baikal. The *Entente* might support General Semionoff, but Semionoff's forces are at present weak. There were also some Moderates at Vladivostok and Blagovestchensk. The Maximalists' power is growing, and they are getting a supply of arms and ammunition. Should the German prisoners be organised and support the Maximalists, a serious situation will be created.

#### FOODSTUFFS IN UKRAINE.

#### CENTRAL POWERS' DISAPPOINTMENT.

AMSTERDAM, March 18th.

The high hopes of the Central Powers regarding the food supplies from Ukraine are apparently doomed to disappointment. The *Germania* says that the agriculturalists in Ukraine are faced with ruin. Complete anarchy prevails in the villages, the sowing of the crops is faulty and all the corn stocks are hidden, so that the large towns in Ukraine are threatened with scarcity. The *Germania* hopes that the situation will improve when the troops penetrate East Ukraine.

#### THE WAR IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 18th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that operations in the Eastern war theatres came under the control of the Allied Council at Versailles.

Mr. Hunt suggested that German officers of superior rank be placed on all British hospital-ships, also on unarmoured merchantmen.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the subject was carefully considered by the Naval and Military authorities, but the action proposed would not be taken, and he could not publicly state the reasons for the decision.

#### LICHNOWSKY'S MEMORANDUM.

#### SECRET SITTING OF THE REICHSTAG.

AMSTERDAM, March 18th.

Vorwärts states that a secret sitting of the Reichstag lasting a whole day discussed Prince Lichnowsky's memorandum.

#### ROUMANIA.

#### KING GOES TO SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, March 18th.

An unconfirmed report states that the King of Roumania has gone to Switzerland.

#### ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE GENERAL AVERESCU.

A Sofia telegram states that General Averescu resigned owing to an attempt to assassinate him.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### THE PRESENT POSITION.

LONDON, March 19th.

The present position of Roumania appears to be that, following the resignation of General Averescu, the Cabinet, and all the politicians who favoured Roumania's entry into the war to sign a peace treaty, an attempt is now being made to form a Ministry to make peace from among the politicians who opposed the Roumanian intervention.

Mr. Marshallman, the prospective Premier, is friendly with the Germans, and consequently it is thought he may be able to obtain better terms than General Averescu. Bukharest telegrams via Austro-Hungary state that M. Marshallman opposes the handing over of Dobruja to Bulgaria, but he would consent to its being administered jointly by the Central Powers.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE TREATY.

#### FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF PLIGHTED WORD.

LONDON, March 19th.

The Press Bureau announces:—The Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the *Entente* assembled in London feel bound to take note of the political crimes under the name of the German Peace which have been committed against the Russian people. Russia was unarmed, and, forgetting that for four years Germany had been fighting against the independence of nations and the rights of mankind, the Russian Government, in a mood of singular credulity, expected to obtain by persuasion a democratic peace, which they had failed to obtain by war. The armistice had not expired when the Germans, contrary to their pledge, transferred troops en masse to the West. Russia was so weak that she could not protest against this flagrant violation of the plighted word.

When the German Peace was translated into action it was found to involve the invasion of Russian territory, the destruction or capture of all Russia's means of defence, and the organisation of Russian lands for Germany's profit. This proceeding did not differ from annexation because that word was carefully avoided. Meanwhile the Russians, who made military operations impossible, had found diplomacy impotent. Their representatives were compelled to proclaim that while they refused to sign the Treaty, they had no choice but to sign it. They signed not knowing whether it meant peace or war, nor measuring the degree to which the Russian national life was reduced by it to a shadow.

#### LATEST CABLES.

Poland is threatened with a fourth partition. The device whereby the last trace of her independence is to be crushed are based upon fraudulent promises of freedom. Roumania is also overwhelmed by a merciless passion for domination. We do not and cannot acknowledge such peace treaties. We mean to continue to fight in order to finish once and for all this policy of plunder and establish a peaceful reign of organised justice.

#### GERMAN CHANCELLOR ACCUSES ALLIES OF HYPOCRISY.

COPENHAGEN, March 18th.

Count Hertling, in the Reichstag, delivered a vitriolic attack on the Allies, to whom, he said, hypocrisy had become second nature. Their untruthfulness was aggravated by brutality towards a neutral country. The Russian Treaty did not contain conditions disgraceful to Russia, which herself had permitted the provinces to break away.

Count Hertling mentioned that Estonia and Livonia were east of the frontier fixed by the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, but we hope to have close and friendly relations with these countries.

He declared:—Our enemies have not yet showed the least inclination to finish this terrible war, hence the responsibility for further bloodshed is on their heads. (Loud cheers, except from the Left.) Count Hertling affirmed that it was necessary to police Estonia and Livonia until their internal security had been guaranteed. The destiny of Courland, which had old cultural relations with Germany, would be reserved till the conditions there were consolidated. As regards Lithuania, he referred to the resolution of the Lithuanian National Council for a close union with Germany, and the foreboding ultimatum to independent Lithuania. The independence of Poland was proclaimed by the two Emperors in 1916, hence further shaping of that State was only possible by negotiations between Austro-Germany on the one hand and Poland on the other.

Speaking generally of Russia, Count Hertling said that Germany did not contemplate opposing the "justified wishes" of liberated Russia.

Count Hertling concluded:—When peace with Roumania is signed, then peace will reign on the whole Eastern Front. But do not indulge in delusions. A world peace has not yet been accomplished. The enemies' aims seem to be still to fight till we are destroyed. We shall not lose courage. We are prepared for everything and ready to make further heavy sacrifices. (Cheers.) God will continue to help us, and we have confidence in our incomparable army and steadfast nation.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

#### WHOLESALE MASSACRES.

LONDON, March 19th.

Petrograd newspapers report that 500 people were massacred in a single night at the small town of Sharokov.

The sailors murdered the inhabitants in two streets at Sevastopol and threw the bodies into the river.

#### TURKS ACCEPT CAUCASUS PROPOSAL.

PETROGRAD, March 19th.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army has accepted the proposal of the Caucasus Government to commence *pourparlers* for a separate peace.

#### AUSTRO-GERMANS OCCUPY IMPORTANT POINTS.

The Austro-German forces have occupied important points in the direction of Kark and Khartoum. The latter was hastily evacuated.

The retreating Russians attempted to set fire to Odessa, but the Germans prevented them.

The Odessa and Nicolai banks have resumed business under German control.

#### WAR PRISONERS OCCUPY ROSTOFF.

A telegram from Rostoff states that 3,000 well-armed Austro-German war prisoners are in complete possession of the town.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### COMMUNICATION WITH SOUTH FINLAND RESTORED.

STOCKHOLM, March 18th.

Telegraphic communication with South Finland has been restored.

(Continued on Page 6.)



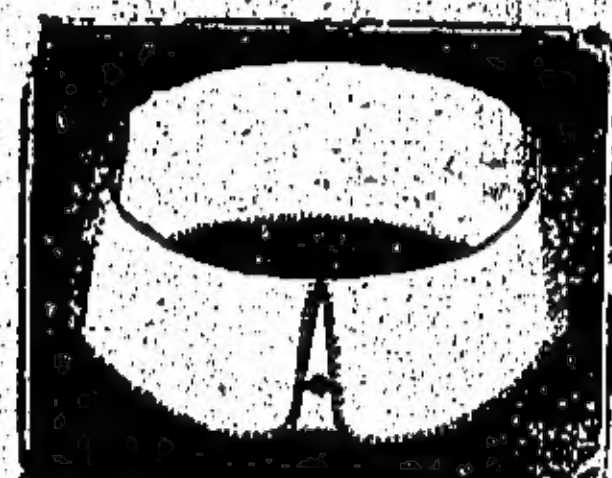
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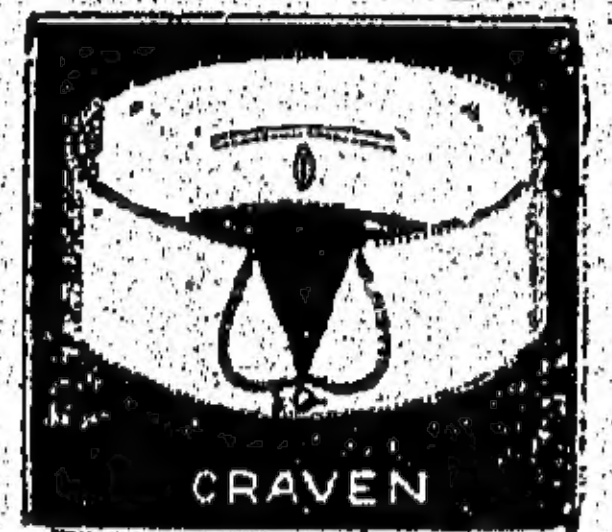
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IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

## THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

### General.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### HOLLAND ACCEPTS ALLIES' PROPOSALS.

The Hague, March 18th.

In the Second Chamber, the Foreign Minister stated that Germany having declared that it was impossible to furnish Holland with 100,000 tons of grain within two months the Government would agree to the Allies taking over Dutch shipping if Holland could rely upon getting 100,000 tons of cereals and certain other commodities from America in accordance with the recent agreement drawn up in London. Also, if bunker coal for the transport of goods to Holland is furnished certain Dutch ships. Also, if the Allies guarantee that the ships shall not transport troops and war material, shall not be armed, and that the crews shall be perfectly free to attend to their navigation. Also, if destroyed ships are replaced immediately after the war. The Government could not go further.

#### LATEST CABLES.

### UNEQUIVOCAL ACCEPTANCE REQUIRED.

London, March 18th.

The Government has freshly notified the Dutch Government that the Allies will immediately proceed to requisition Dutch shipping unless Holland unequivocally accepts the last Allied Note concerning the subject, to which a reply was expected yesterday. So far it has not been received. It is pointed out that Holland's apparent tardy acceptance of the arrangement proposed earlier and mentioned last night will no longer meet the case, as the position is radically changed.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

### THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA'S DEBTS.

London, March 18th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that an informal declaration signed by the representatives at Petrograd of all the foreign Powers was forwarded to the Commission of Foreign Affairs stating that they considered the decree regarding the repudiation of the Russian State Debts, the confiscation of property and similar measures as without force, and that they reserved the right of claiming damages from the Government for all the losses of their nationals. So far as Mr. Balfour was aware no reply had been received.

### AMERICA AND THE WAR.

#### CORRESPONDENCE WITH BERNSTORFF

New York, March 18th.

Two men and two women, supposed to be French, have been deported. They lived in fashionable localities and were amply supplied with funds. It is alleged that they carried on a code correspondence with Count Bernstorff.

### LAUNCH OF BIG CONCRETE SHIPS.

London, March 18th.

The Times' Washington correspondent states: "It is officially announced that the first big concrete ship of 8,000 tons was launched on the Pacific Coast, completely and successfully six weeks after the concrete was first poured into the forms. Arrangements are being made to build 54 more concrete vessels. The advantages claimed for such ships are that their construction does not interfere with the building of steel vessels. Concrete ships can be launched within 60 days after the work starts, and the cost of the plant is only one-twentieth of the cost of a steel shipyard of equal capacity."

### THE IMPERIAL WIRELESS CHAIN.

London, March 18th.

The Attorney-General has admitted a breach of contract by the Crown. The Postmaster-General would give a declaration to this effect. The petitioners are entitled to damages on the basis of six stations.

### THE MINERS' COMBING-OUT FINAL FIGURES.

London, March 18th.

The previous figures in the South Wales miners' ballot were incomplete. The final result is—43,258 for and 80,879 against.

The Durham miners voted in favour of the comb-out by 35,578 votes to 27,178.

The Lancashire and Cheshire miners voted 15,940 for and 30,359 against the comb-out.

### SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

London, March 18th.

The Press Bureau states that meetings of the Supreme War Council and important political conferences at Downing Street were held from Thursday to Saturday last. The Premiers of France and Italy attended.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, March 18th.

Silver is quoted 49 1/2 per ounce. There are small supplies. China is buying in America.

## THE 'BRITISH' WORKMAN DEFENDS HIS HOME.

[BY WILL BROOKS.]

I am a Poplar man. I was born in Poplar in poverty in a little one-roomed house in 1852. As a lad I was apprenticed nearby to a cooper. Nearly thirty years ago the working men of Poplar chose me for my first public office, as member of the Board of Trustees. I live in Poplar to-day.

Poplar is part of the great working class quarter of East London, which starts at Whitechapel and stretches to Canning Town, the largest solely industrial quarter in the world. Here we have no leisureed class, no middle class, none but working men and the tradesmen who supply them. East London is a natural reservoir for casual and drifting labour. In pre-war days, advertisements of factories to let here added as an attraction the words, "Abundant supplies of casual labour to be had."

Before the war, our people were the flotsam and jetsam of industry. The docks, the factories and the workshops employed a great deal of unskilled labour. The out-of-work and the half-employed naturally came here to be near what work was going. The familiar local phrase expressed the condition of most. They were "in and out of work regular." Our population changed every three years.

Casual labour means low wages, and East London is the home of poverty. We have many families living in one or two rooms, few families have a whole house to themselves. Gough Street, Poplar, where I live, is as good a street as is to be found within a radius of a mile. Yet I do not know a family save my own, that has a whole house to itself, and I think I know every family in the street. The houses in Gough Street are not large—two-storeyed houses, rented at thirteen shillings a week. But when thirteen shillings represents thirty-three per cent of a working man's wages, he cannot afford as much for rent.

In Poplar the organized democratic movement is very strong. We have our fierce political controversies. Our efforts to improve the conditions of the very poor, to humanize the workhouse to care for the child and to protect the rights of labour, have often been described. Our Labour League, born at the Dock Gates where we held our meetings, was one of the pioneers of labour representation in England.

### ONCE STRONGLY ANTI-WAR.

We were strongly anti-war before the war with Germany began. We were so strongly for peace that we were willing to fight any man for it. In the Boer War we were outspokenly pro-Boer. At a time when national feeling ran very high, ours was the only district where not a single anti-war meeting was broken up. We not only held meetings in Poplar itself, we had demonstrations in Trafalgar Square, in the parks and in the streets. Three times at least during these demonstrations the oppositions to me was so fierce that it seemed as though I would be finished. Some men threatened to drive me out of public life because of my stand for the Boers. Others, like a man with a club, backed up a dense crowd who faced me one afternoon after a demonstration on Parliament Hill Fields, and threatened to brain me were ready to adopt a shorter way.

We stood for peace, for liberty and for friendship among nations. On one occasion on a public visit to Germany, I proposed the health of the Kaiser. We were not in any sense military. We laughed at the Allies and Berties of Piccadilly. We opposed in every way we could any man who sought to promote war or to do anything likely to provoke war.

To-day Poplar, for many years the centre of anti-war propaganda, is actively supporting the Government in its conduct of the war against Germany. The men who stood by me in the peace demonstrations in Hyde Park and Trafalgar Square in the days of the Boer War have sent their sons to fight for England. The younger men among them are in khaki themselves. Our lads have volunteered by the thousand, and many of them have died in the trenches. Our women cheer the lads as they leave, and welcome them as they return.

### OUR MEN IN THE TRENCH.

I myself, the man of peace, have undertaken big recruiting campaigns. I have visited, lived among and encouraged the men in the trenches. I have taken the message from the men in the trenches to those in the workshops. On one occasion I held 30 big recruiting meetings on the Tyne, the Tees and the Clyde in 28 days. I have done everything that I could to help the nation in the war.

When war was first threatened against us, I visited Woolwich, which I represent in Parliament. I said then: "My position is that in the hour of danger I am with the Government. I cannot help myself. We have fought for peace until the last moment, but if war has to come, you and I have got to shoulder our burden. We have got to see the old country through, to stand shoulder to shoulder and present a united front to the enemy."

Why did we working men of East London, the men who fought for peace in 1900, not speak in this way in 1914? The reason is simple. In the days of the Boer War we were pro-Boer because we thought that the liberty of the Boer was in danger. To-day, we stand by our country because we know that the liberty of our people is threatened. Our family is in trouble. Our family is standing together. And who, in the name of God, is going to say that we are not a family and fighting as a family? This war was forced on us.

## A NEW HATE ESSAY.

### FEROCIOUS ATTACK ON PRESIDENT WILSON.

Duke Ernst Günther of Schleswig-Holstein, a brother of the German Empress, has written an article of a most insolent and disgraceful character on "American Morality," which he contributes to *Nord und Sud*, a periodical edited by the notorious Herr Ludwig Steint. It is mainly a ferocious attack on President Wilson.

The Duke cannot understand why the most recent utterances of President Wilson have not been still more severely castigated in the German Press, and why they have not been covered with the discredit they merit. "This President dares to express his moral indignation about German conditions, and to speak of the influence which the German monarchy exercises on other peoples. The most superficial knowledge of American conditions tells one that Russia is the only country where corruption is on a par with the corruption in America."

The American money magnate, says the Duke, is without shame. "Everyone of them has his two senators and several Congress members in his pocket. Nothing is thought of this—it is so usual. Mr. Wilson knows all about it, and yet he has the face to castigate us. Every official in Germany," says the Duke, "is able to show the white waistcoat of a blamable life." Of course Dr. Wilson never accused German officials of corruption, but the Duke implies that he did, and his cynicism is swallowed by the masses as truth.

### DEMOCRATIC IMPERIALISM.

President Wilson, says the Empress' brother, is a professor, and must know all about Germany. He must know that its Imperial suffrage is more democratic than that of America, and that the Reichstag is not hampered by a Senate or a House of Lords. "I do not believe that one in a thousand American citizens has the slightest knowledge of the German constitution. How dare the President pose before Germany as a moral preacher? Were he not the leader of so huge a country we might regard him as a political mountebank."

"We Germans do not hate like the Latin races," Hate is foreign to our nature. But I am sure we are a referendum of the German people taken to-day as to the man whom they most detest there would be a unanimous vote for President Wilson; not because of his supply of munitions to our enemies, but because he has occasioned the loss of so many of our soldiers' lives, but because of his Pharisaism, because of his unctuous indignation which is so contrary to his actual acts. He might have kept the peace of the world, but instead of this he allowed himself to become the creature of the Morgan Trust. He succumbed to plutocratic influences in their most frightful form."

father hurries back from work to play with the baby. He does not even stop to wash. The wife tells him not to disturb it. "It's mine, as well as yours, old girl," he says. He worships it. He worships her. The baby sickens. They hang over its cot, hour after hour, with anguish at their hearts. It dies. Heart-broken the man leans down, resting his head in his hand. "My God!" he cries. "What have I done to deserve this? I would have given anything, I would have done anything, could my boy have lived."

As that father feels over his dead babe, we feel over our homes and over the cause of liberty we are defending. We will give anything, do anything to save it. "But," say some folk, "you are giving up liberty. You are adopting all kinds of regulations in England. The people cannot do that. You must stay at work; you must go as a soldier if you are called; you can no longer do as you like."

A PRICE TO PAY. Yes, but why? We have temporarily made a sacrifice of our individual freedom in order to secure it permanently. We are paying a price, but we are paying it of our own free will. You cannot get anything except at a price. You cannot have any spiritual gain without material sacrifice. When a big bit of work has to be done, you call in the expert and place yourself under his direction. We are engaged on the biggest task any nation ever undertook. We have called in the experts, the best experts we can find. We are letting them tell us what to do and how to go to work.

But if anyone supposes that the British people, who for hundreds of years have been pioneers in the fight for liberty, are going to allow themselves to be permanently deprived of freedom because of this, he is wrong. Our people have shown in the past that they know how to safeguard their rights. To-day they are willingly sacrificing much of the old freedom. But when the needs of the war go by, the temporary conditions will cease.

The great thing that concerns us now is the war. This is a fight to the finish, and the Kaiser has got to be finished. This war is everybody's business, workman and aristocrat alike. Everybody must help, and every class is helping. We are going to see this thing through. And we are willing to sacrifice everything.

We remember our brave lads. When visiting the front, I have seen men wounded. I have asked myself what are we that we should be worthy of the sacrifice these men are making. They are giving their lives for us! They are giving their all!

I recall the words of the King when, as Prince of Wales, he attended a great gathering at the Guildhall after his journey round the Dominions. "Wherever we went the people's hearts swelled with pride at their partnership in this great Empire. We have no lands, no possessions, and yet we all share its common heritage of freedom. And it is that common heritage which is at stake. Liberty or Kaiserism? I am for liberty!"

Such a wicked war was never before waged. Our homes are in danger, our wives and families are threatened. We understand this. The brutal murders of innocent folk in Belgium show us what Germany would do. It is not a question of prosperity, of conquest, of trade. We are fighting for liberty and for our homes. I have said many times that rather than give in to the barbarian who could do brutal murders such as the Kaiser has sanctioned, I would see my own family wiped out and every member of the British Empire perish.

When we understood this, we came together. We have had our family quarrels, very hot family quarrels sometimes, but at the bottom we all had a common interest in the welfare of our neighbourhoods and the safety of our nation. I had laughed sometimes at the Allies and Berties of Piccadilly. But when I found these Allies and Berties, possessing all that could yield ease, luxury and idleness, throwing everything up to fight for their country, and dying by the side of our lads in Poplar in the trenches, I loved and respected them for it.

We found that we were all in it. To-day it is as true as it was at the beginning. This is not a Government war; it is a people's war. We are all in it, the man of the village pump and in the fields, the blacksmith, the carpenter and the joiner, the shipwright and the man of leisure. We are standing together because we are fighting for liberty and for the purity of our homes. The men are so fine. They volunteered in their thousands, long before conscription was talked of. And they are taking what comes to them without a whimper. They left home, wife and children not only without a grumble but with a smile. Down each of our Poplar streets we have tales to tell of Dick who earned his sergeant's stripes, left for France and was killed in three weeks; of Jack, blown up in a naval fight; of Tom wounded, healed, and back again.

The example of these lads has had a wonderful effect on people left behind. I know men who were drunkards and loafers. Their dear ones have gone to the war, and I have seen them at home pull up. They have cut drinking. They come home early at nights. They settle down to their work. And when the news comes that their lad was killed on the Somme, the Ancre or at Ypres, they take it quietly. It is as though they said: "I must try to be worthy of my soldier sons."

### WOOLWICH FOR THE WAR.

I was not surprised that the people of Woolwich were united for the war. In Woolwich lives mainly by the manufacture of war material. But in Poplar it was different. Here the coming of war seemed likely to bring to our already poor people nothing but greater poverty, dearer food, less employment. This is what actually happened at the beginning, although later on there was abundant employment in war work. But when things looked blackest, we took our stand. We have a small peace party. Its strength may be judged from the fact that when it holds its meetings at the East India Dock Gates, our great public forum, its usual audience is between five and fifteen people. If I stand up to advocate the war, several hundred people will gather in a few minutes. They do not stay merely to listen to Bill Crooks. They have known me for many years, for I have spoken there for 30 years, for I come in greater numbers than in the old days. They come because I tell them about the war.

I was walking down Commercial Road with a young fellow in khaki fresh back from the front, when he saw an old chum come up. "Why, Bert," he said, "Not in khaki! You've not joined up?" "Naw!" Bert replied. "I ain't such a fool." And he went on to argue against the war.

### THE WOMEN MANAGED HIM.

The soldier had to go. I remained and turned to the young fellow. I purposely pitched my voice loud to attract the attention of passers-by. "I noticed," said I, "that before you answered your friend, you took a cigarette out of your mouth. Do you understand that it is the likes of him doing what is doing that enables the likes of you to be where you are in safety? You are not willing to do your bit to stop the Kaiser from murdering women and children." By this time a number of women, probably about fifty, were standing around listening. "Let me tell you about a scene at a Belgian railway station a little time ago. A train was loaded up with 800 young women, married and single. They had been dragged from their homes by the German soldiers. Tears were on their faces and their hands were outstretched as they cried, beseeching a neutral friend, 'Where are we going? For God's sake, tell us where we are going!'" They were being dragged from their homes to Germany. And you, my lad, are not such a fool; you say you help to save your women and children from a fate like this."

There was no need for me to say any more. I heard the women calling. "Leave him to us, Mr. Crooks, leave him to us!" I left. That is how our women feel about it. They encourage their sons and husbands to go. They want this wicked and dreadful war to cease, but they do not want it to cease until the power of the Kaiser to repeat such evil has been broken.

This is what has moved our people, the anger to the home and family. I have asked gatherings of men and women time what they would do if they came back from work in the evening and found no home. If they found a mass of ruins over the dead bodies of their wives and children. I have asked them if they would sooner fight among such scenes shooting and dodging round the street corners, or do their fighting now. And the appeal has never failed.

### OUR HOME FIRST.

It is our home that stands first with all of us. You know the familiar scene, the little home, the wife, the child. The

(Continued at foot of next column.)



LABOUR AND MAN-POWER.  
EQUALITY OF SERVICE.[BY "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" LABOUR  
CORRESPONDENT.]

The man-power proposals of the Government make a strong appeal to the patriotism as well as to the innate sense of fair play of the workers. For the first time during the war the men required for military service are to be recruited on a common-sense plan, which insists on equality of service as the corollary of equality of citizenship. Hitherto the Government has been content to follow the line of least resistance. In the early days of the war it relied entirely upon the patriotic response of its young men, and the response was worthy of the high traditions of our race. Indeed, it was the large number of skilled craftsmen, who threw up their jobs in the engineering shops, in the shipbuilding yards, in the coal mines, to serve in the Army, which caused the industrial shortage, and made it necessary to stop the efflux of men from essential trades.

It is now acknowledged, not only by our own men, but by independent observers, that in all which goes to the effecting of modern military operations—materials, munitions, guns—we are not merely equal but superior to the Germans. This has been the supreme service of our workers in shipyard, in engineering and munition factory. The country has freely acknowledged the service which has been given, and it has paid for it on exceedingly generous terms, when a comparison is made with the pay of the men who have undergone the more arduous and dangerous service of the Army. The introduction of the "schooled occupation," probably the best service which could have been made at the time, has caused the workers in those industries to regard themselves as holding a peculiarly privileged position, and Sir Auckland Geddes puts it, many of them think it is theirs by right. The generally high rate of wages and the immunity from military service, has let thousands of young men, who were not joined with the spirit of adventure or high ideals of service for their country, regard the munition factory as a well-paved haven of refuge from their personal responsibility under the Military Service Act.

As a consequence, this anomaly has been noted. Thousands of highly-skilled engineers and shipbuilders are in the army, men who have voluntarily done their bit, endured the rigours of active service for three years, many of them being wounded once, two or three times. The factories at home shelter many thousands of young men, by no means so highly skilled, who are comfortably at home, drawing high wages, and up to the present time, free from the ability to military service, which is the common lot of their fellow-countrymen. The anomaly was one which with the progress of the war could not be permitted to continue. In all the industrial districts there are numerous cases of young men who have migrated from shop and office to munition works and have benefited of their earnings and their immunity from military service. The "clean cut" will be taking all the young men between the fixed ages who are physically fit for military service, secure equality of treatment of all the workers affected. There will be no privileges, at least one hopes not; there will be no preferential treatment; and no employer will be able to appeal on the ground that this or that man is indispensable. It is common knowledge that thousands of young men have been set down as indispensable who were unskilled labourers, or at best only semi-skilled.

BACK FROM THE TRENCHES.  
Furthermore, the scheme proposes to release the men who have done their bit; men who have been wounded once, two, or three times. There is a feeling of weariness on the part of many of these men, and no better thing could possibly be done in the interest of the nation, and of the men, than to give them the opportunity to exchange the trench for the drill and the lathe, and to recuperate in civil employment the strength which they have exhausted in military service. The good sense of the country, and especially of the great body of the workers, approves and applauds this decision.

How will the proposals be met by the men who are directly affected by them? They are unlikely to be more favourably disposed now to military service than they were in the earlier days of the war. They not only look upon themselves as having a privileged position as a right; many of them believe themselves to be safely entrenched in that position. When Mr. Arthur Henderson, was Labour member of the War Cabinet, he made proposals to the engineering conference for a "clean cut" of the men between 18 and 25. That was in the spring of 1917. The Government did not persist in carrying through these proposals. Will they go through with them to-day? That is the crucial question.

They are backed by the overwhelming body of public opinion; they are opposed only by the men who have so far succeeded in evading their duties as citizens, supported by an inconsiderable force of pacifist opinion. I do not think they are likely to meet the Government proposals by any frontal attack. If they did I am inclined to agree with Sir Auckland Geddes, "They will meet such a blast of hatred and contempt that will surprise them." They are too astute to provoke that blast. There are other weapons in their armoury which they need with no little success nine months ago. It is no easy matter, if you are weary, to find the means of mischief ready to your hands. That is the possible danger.

(Continued on foot of next column.)

LEAGUE FOR VICTORY.  
ENTENTE PEOPLES LOYAL  
RESOLVE.

A luncheon given by the Entente People's Alliance at the Abercorn Rooms, Liverpool-street, London, recently, was attended by the Lord Mayor and by Mayors of the Metropolitan Boroughs. The Mayor of Finsbury (Major H. B. Barton) was in the chair.

"The American Ambassador wrote that he was heartily in sympathy with the resolution to be passed and the whole spirit of the meeting."

The Chairman said the primary object of the Alliance was to associate the men and women of the Entente peoples in a common bond of mutual interest. They desired to pledge themselves steadfastly to support the Government as for the time being constituted in the prosecution of the war to victory (cheers), to advocate the formation of a League of Nations to help to win the victory and ensure for the world an abiding peace, and to keep Germany and her Allies out of the League and avoid acting or consorting with them in any way until the crimes committed in this war had been expiated. (Cheers.) The Alliance sought to strengthen the hands of the Government by weakening the people from the state of passivity and inducing them to respond to the call for help made by those in authority. (Cheers.)

Sir W. G. Wilson moved "That we steadfastly support by every means in our power the constituted Government of our country in the prosecution of the war until Prussian militarism has been finally overcome and rendered incapable of further evil."

Mr. G. W. B. Jarrett, who seconded the resolution, claimed that the British Workers' League represented the feelings of the workers of the country much more than did the executive of the Labour Party. The executive of the Labour Party were doing the worst service they could to the country in issuing their memorandum on war aims—the most audacious and impertinent document ever issued by any responsible body of men. War aims must be settled not by any section of any people, but by the whole of the Allied nations. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor said the immediate and supreme need was to concentrate on victory. On that everything else depended.

Prince Borghese expressed the Italian Ambassadors sympathy with the movement which the Alliance was encouraging, and complete confidence in the final success of the Allied cause.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

BRITISH IN JERUSALEM.  
SHEIKS' EXULTATION.

The occupation of Jerusalem by the British troops has brought home to the world the striking contrast between the spirit which inspires the Allies in this war, and the spirit which inspires the Central Powers. The Turks have taken advantage of the military support of Germany practically to exterminate the Armenians, to massacre 700,000 Greeks, and untold numbers of Arabs and Jews, and Germany shares the guilt of these atrocities. Her responsibility is all the greater since her alliance with Turkey has made it impossible for the Allied or neutral Powers to save the unfortunate victims.

One of the last acts of the Turks in Jerusalem was to arrest and remove the Latin Patriarch, and to order the forcible deportation of the Greek and Armenian Patriarchs under a guard with fixed bayonets. One of the first acts of the British, when they entered the Holy City, was to place the Mosque of Omar under the guard of Moslems furnished by the distinguished Indian regiment, the 13th Buffs. The Sheik in charge of the Mosque, on the day of General Allenby's official entry into Jerusalem, exclaimed, "Praise God the British have come. Now we can live in perfect peace and tranquillity. All our sufferings are now at an end."

During the war there has been a reign of terror in Palestine, and the Young Turks, in pursuance of their Nationalist policy, have persecuted many Arab leaders. One of their victims, the Mufti of Gaza, a member of the Hussein family, to which the Mayor and Mufti of Jerusalem also belonged, they hanged near the Jaffa Gate, before the first Battle of Gaza. The Arab population of Jerusalem might well be thankful to be rid of this nightmare of tyranny and oppression.

The present regime in Turkey is, indeed, hopeless. The Turks themselves would gladly be rid of it if they could. The Central Powers rule by the sword alone, and the Turkish army, which is now completely under the control of the Germans, is the unwilling instrument of their despotism. The whole political and economic life of the country is in a state of chaos owing to the war, and starvation stares the population in the face.

The best friend of the Turkish people could not wish anything but defeat so long as they are fighting Germany's battles, for victory would only bind the chains more firmly about their necks. The only hope for Turkey herself, and for the provinces which she has misgoverned, lies in the victory of the Allies.

against which the Government has to guard; and to meet with a firmness and a decision which it has hitherto lacked in its dealings with Labour. If only the Government will stand firm, it will have the loyal support of the nation in carrying through proposals which will place our man-power and military service on the broad, sound, basic principle of equality of service by all citizens.

STATE AND INDUSTRY.  
BOARD OF TRADE REORGANISED.

Since after the war much greater demands than heretofore will be made upon the Board of Trade by the business interests of the country, important steps have been taken to strengthen and improve the organisation of the department, with a view to adapting the necessary assistance for the main business of our commercial and industrial position. The scheme of reorganisation, which it is proposed, as far as possible, to put into immediate operation, is outlined in a memorandum issued recently as a White Paper.

Under the scheme a much larger share of the Board's activities will be devoted to the interests of commerce and industry. The organisation under this head will be entirely distinct from that concerned with public services administration, and will comprise several branches, including new departments, dealing with home industries and manufactures, and industrial power and transport. Close policy will be kept with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and kindred bodies, and there will be a representative advisory council of business men, and consultative committees for groups of trades.

So far as relates to commercial intelligence and the development of overseas trade (says the memorandum) it is hoped that the position will be adequately met by the new organisation of the Joint Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence) recently set up by the Board of Trade and Foreign Office. But this department can only cover a part of the ground. There is a widespread demand for a strengthening of the Board in other directions, and after consultation with a small informal committee consisting of Sir Clarendon Hyde, Sir A. F. Firth Bt., Mr. H. J. Macdonald, M.P., and Mr. C. T. Needham, M.P., a scheme of reorganisation has been framed, which will, it is believed, increase the efficiency of the department and adapt it for meeting the growing demands upon it in the future.

The work of the Board will be organised in two main divisions:—

(a)—The Department of Commerce and Industry, which will be mainly concerned with development of trade, with vigilance, with suggestion, with information, and with the duty of thinking out and assisting action commercial and industrial policy.

(b)—The Department of Public Services Administration, which will be primarily engaged in the exercise of statutory and other administrative functions of a permanent nature with regard to trade and transport now or in the future entrusted to the Board of Trade. It will therefore include the work performed by the present Marine, Railway, Harbour, Companies, and Bankruptcy Departments.

Each of the two main departments or divisions of the Board of Trade will be in charge of a joint permanent secretary, but the permanent secretary in charge of the department of commerce and industry will rank as senior. One of the assistant secretaries in each main department will be of senior status to the others, with a view to giving direct assistance to the permanent secretary in the general work of the department.

For the purpose of determining questions of policy arising in either department or affecting both, there will be regular meetings of the President and the permanent and parliamentary secretaries, who will thus constitute an effective working board.

The Department of Commerce and Industry will be concerned with a great number and variety of matters, and will accordingly be subdivided into a number of sections or departments. Each of these sections will be in charge of an officer of assistant secretary rank, but the organisation will be kept as flexible as possible, and the heads of the various sections will be in constant consultation with each other, and so far as possible will be interchangeable.

NEW DEPARTMENTS.

It is an important feature of the scheme of reorganisation that the heads of the various sections should be enabled to make frequent visits to the chief centres of commerce and industry at home and abroad, with a view of widening their knowledge and experience, and also giving them that personal acquaintance with manufacturers and merchants and industrial conditions, which is essential if the Board of Trade is to command the general confidence of the trading community. The arrangements of duties and staff will therefore be made to allow of such visits, and this feature of the scheme being developed as far as is practicable.

The proposed sections of the Department of Commerce and Industry will, at the outset, be as follows:—

(a)—Commercial Relations and Treaties (the present Commercial Department), including such matters as commercial treaties and agreements, Empire and foreign trade, and the like. The functions of the Board of Trade with respect to commercial intelligence and overseas trade development in connection therewith, including the control of the Trade Commissioner Service and relations with the Commercial Attaché and Consular Service, will be exercised through the new joint Department of the Board of Trade and Foreign Office. The department will also carry out the work of the Trade Exhibitions branch of the Board of Trade. Measures will be taken to avoid overlapping, and to secure proper co-ordination between this department and the various sections of the Department of Commerce and Industry, by constant communication and close co-operation.

(b)—Industries and Manufactures.—A new department dealing with home industries and manufactures, and with the development and stability, production and economic strength of the country generally, with questions of policy connected with trade monopolies and combinations, alien competition into British industries, and the promotion of new trades. This section will also deal with matters within

the scope of the Board of Trade relating to reconstruction of British industries and trades.

(c)—Industrial Property.—The main part of this department will be constituted by the existing Patents Office, but the department will not only administer the law relating to patents, designs, trade marks, and copyright, but will also be charged with dealing with all branches of industrial property from the point of view of commercial and industrial policy, including both the encouragement of invention and the protection of the commercial public from the abuse of monopoly. It will also advise on international questions relating to the protection of British traders against infringement of their rights in foreign countries. For these purposes the department will be in close touch with the other sections of the Department of Commerce and Industry. The head of the department will be the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks.

(d)—Industrial Power and Transport.—A new department charged with the general consideration of all questions of general policy relating to transport in its commercial aspect, including shipping, canal and railway rates, and facilities, through railway and ocean rates, shipping conferences, etc. It will also deal with questions of policy relating to industrial power, including electricity, gas and water power for industrial purposes, the conservation of fuel, petroleum, etc.

(e)—Statistics.—This department will combine the work of the present Census of Production Office with a centralisation and consolidation of the work of collecting and classifying statistical returns at present carried out by various sections of the Board of Trade. It will deal (inter alia) with British and foreign import and export returns, and with the statistics of shipping, railways, wholesale prices of emigration and immigration, output of industrial establishments, etc., and generally will watch the progress of trade, industry and transport, both at home and abroad.

ADVISORY AND TRADE COMMITTEES.

In addition, a new and important section will be created under the title of "General Economic Department" for the purpose of assisting the Permanent Secretary in relation to questions involving economic policy, especially those which owing to their generality or novelty, extend beyond the sphere of any special department. In the near future it is certain that questions of this nature, often of the greatest importance, will continually arise and need careful watching and handling, especially in their earlier stages. The new section will supply the necessary organisation for this purpose. It will (inter alia) take over any of the duties of the temporary "Industrial War Inquiries" Branch of the Board of Trade which are not transferred to the Statistical Department. The section will have no executive functions, but will be charged with the duty of systematically studying the general economic position of the country and the problems arising therefrom.

The Department of Commerce and Industry will keep in close touch with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and with other organisations, such as the Imperial Institute and the National Physical Laboratory whose work has a bearing on the matters with which the department will be concerned. For this purpose representatives of the department are already associated with the Advisory and Executive Committees constituted by the Board of Trade.

There will be a strong Advisory Council attached to the Department of Commerce and Industry thoroughly representative of the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country. This council will be divided into sub-committees, meeting as frequent intervals. It is also proposed to constitute representative trade committees for each important group of trades whom the Board of Trade may consult in questions affecting those trades, including their commercial, technical, and manufacturing needs during the period following the war. Suitable arrangements will be made to co-ordinate these committees with the main Advisory Council.

Certain changes and re-groupings will be necessary in the case of the work of the branches of the Board of Trade which will be the function of this department to deal with each of the services concerned—railways, shipping, harbours, electric undertaking, etc.—considered as undertakings, while, generally speaking, the department of Industrial Power and Transport will deal with the questions of policy arising out of the relations of these undertakings to industry and commerce.

PLAIN WORDS ABOUT THE WAR.

The Earl of Denbigh, lecturing at the Zoltan Hall, Bond-street, on the Causes and Aims of the War and the Danger of a Premature Peace, said he had lately been addressing audiences simply and solely with the object of inducing people to think more in nations and less in parties, which was the pernicious custom the British electorate had so long followed. Far-seeing people had seen the danger, and they were too few—raised the enormous danger to the British Empire which was being built up in the Baghdad railway. That was the great idea the Germans had in view, and with a through route to Aleppo it was not too much to say she would have been able to turn its out of the Suez Canal and Egypt at any moment. If only the women of England knew one-fourth of what had been done by Germany in Belgium and France, if they only knew what it meant to be invaded by a German army, there would not be a German sympathiser who dared show his face in the country. (Hear, hear.) In the language of the press, Germany was badly "windmilled," and what the Allies had to do was to hold on until Germany was ready. (Hear, hear.) They would pull through if they pulled together. (Cheers.)

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[1634]

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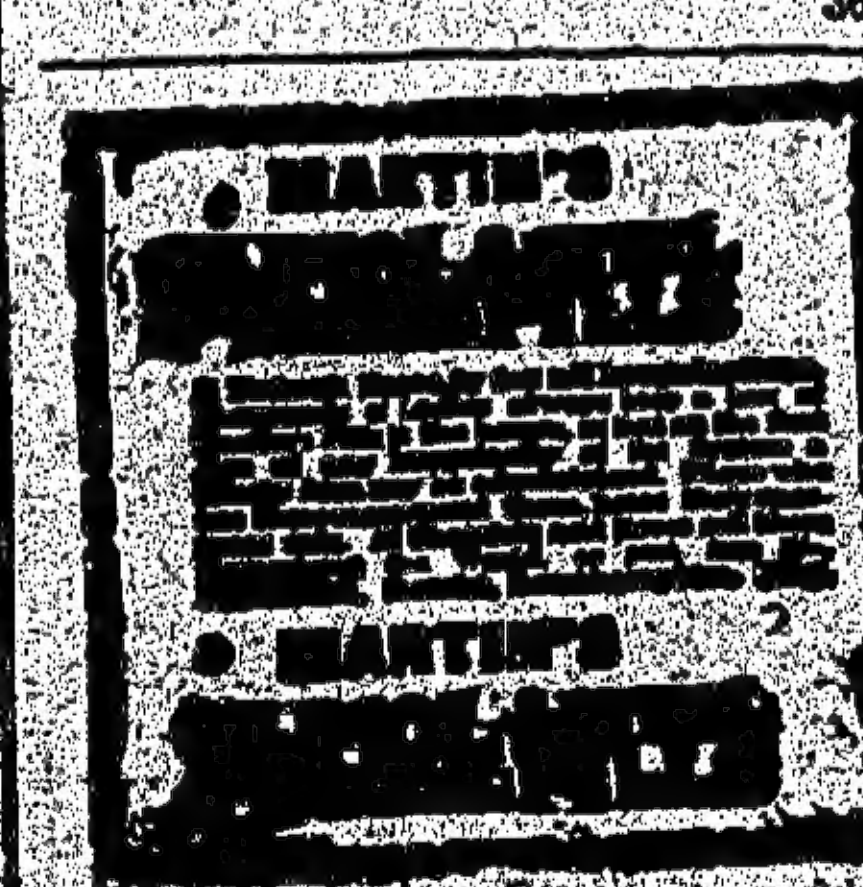
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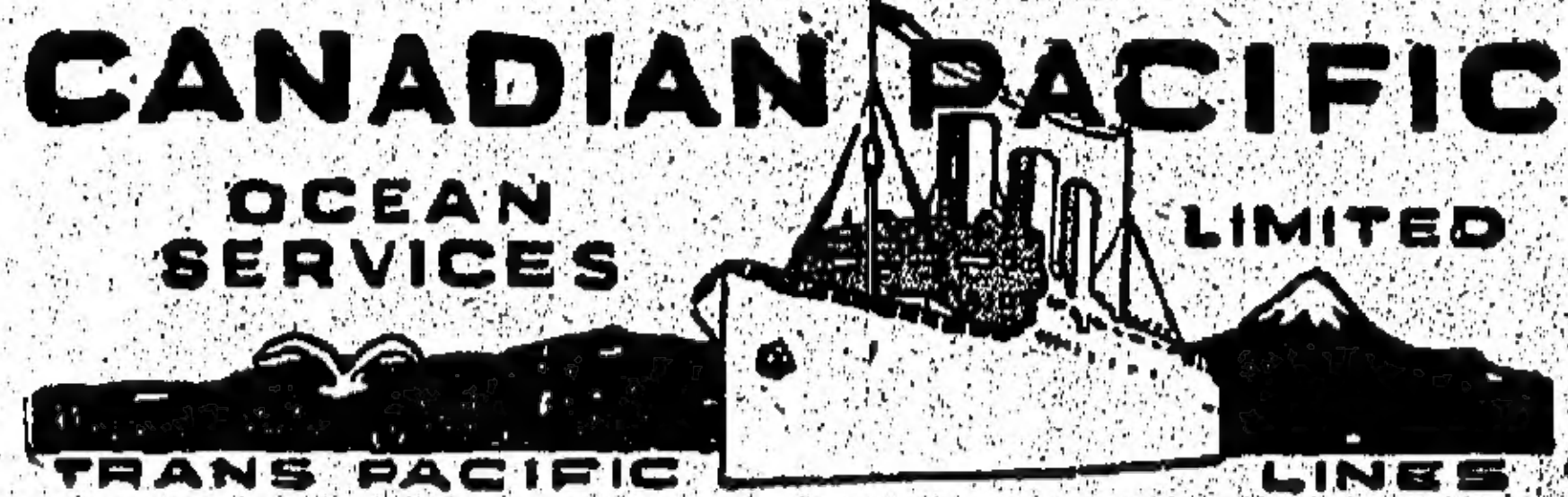
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HAIPHONG ..... "LOKSANG" Satur. 23rd March, 7 a.m.  
TIENTSIN ..... "CHIPSING" Sun. 24th Mar., D'light.  
MANILA ..... "YUENSANG" Fri. 29th March, 3 p.m.

COLCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.  
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through bills of lading can be obtained for Northern and Southern ports via Shanghai. Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Southern ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at least twice.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through bills of lading for Kadat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

UNDERSTRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSENGER REGULATIONS:—European passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival of destination passports with their Photograph and description affixed thereto. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215, General Managers.



## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

First Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215, 5th, 6th, 7th.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

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KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

Including the Movement of the Local Markets

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## THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1918.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, Etc.

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

THE DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherland, India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside.

Not only is the Directory a full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate Guides for the Tourist, giving every detail in connection with the place, their History, Topography, etc., etc.

The Information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts concisely set out, and containing statistics of the Trade of each Country and Port, will alone suffice to fill a large volume.

Royal Octavo—Containing nearly 2,000 pages, \$11.00. Directory only, pp. 1,400, \$7.00.

The Book is printed from New Type specially reserved for the purpose, and uniformity in every arrangement greatly facilitates reference.

Besides the usual Alphabetical List of Firms the Directory gives the CLASSIFIED LIST OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS at the larger Commercial Centres.

The ALPHABETICAL LIST OF RESIDENTS in the Far East contains the names of over 20,000 FOREIGNERS.

arranged, with the Initials as well as the Surnames, in strictly alphabetical Order, so that any name can be found instantly.

THE MAPS AND PLANS

of the principal ports in the Far East have been engraved by one of the most eminent firms in Great Britain and are annually corrected and brought up to date.

They have not yet arrived from England, but can be obtained on application at the end of the month.

The CHRONICLE covers the notable events together with the Texts of all the most important Treaties concluded with the countries of Eastern Asia, the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations, Chambers of Commerce, Scales of Commissions, Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamp Duties, Postal Guide, Signal Codes, Chinese Festivals, Tables of Money Weights and Measure and other Commercial Information.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY though condensed in every possible manner contains every year more pages and now numbers nearly 2,000.

It is published at the Office of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

The Directories and Descriptions are of

CHINA.

Peking, Soochow, Canton.

Tientsin, Chinkiang, Whampoa.

Faitah, Nanking, Kowloon.

Chungking, Wuhu, Lappa.

Tak, Kowiang, Samshui.

Shanghai, Hankow, Kiangsu.

Manchurian, Yenchow, Nanking.

Trade of China, Shantung, Kiangsu.

Northern, Chingking, Peking.

Port Arthur, Hangchow, Rihow.

Chiao, Ningpo, Lungchow.

Weihaiwei, Wankow, Mingte.

Tientsin, Santu, Hekow.

Mokden, Foochow, Szemse.

Shanghai, Amoy, Tengyueh.

Hankow, Kiri, Chongchun.

Swatow, Lungchow, Hanchun.

Lungchow.

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

Tokyo, Osaka, Keelung.

Yokohama, Kobe, Tainan.

Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Takao.

Kobe, Hakodate, Aomori.

Shimonoseki, Tsurumi.

Mikasa, Suwayama.

Vladivostok, Nikolajevsk.

Seoul, Wonsan, Motpo.

Chungking, Fusan, Chumampo.

Kusan, Pingyang, Songjin.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO, FORMOSA, INDO-CHINA.

Hanoi, Annam, Tourane.

Haiphong, Hué, Saigon.

Toulin Province, Quinhon, Camboja.

Manila, Iloilo, Cebu.

Saravali, Labuan, British North Borneo.

Brunei, Borneo.

Malay States.

Perak, Selangor, Pahang.

Negeri Sembilan, Johore, Kedah.

Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Perak, Malacca.

WEATHER REPORT.

March 20th, at 12.15.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased considerably over N. China, and slightly elsewhere. An anti-cyclone is central to the north of the Yangtze Valley, and a shallow depression remains over Indo-China. The monsoon will blow along the China Coast, and over the China Sea during the next 24 hours.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.10 inch. Total since 1st January, 1.39 inches, against an average of 4.33 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction: N.E. wind, moderate to fresh; fair to cloudy, some rain.

Hongkong to Gap Rock: North winds, fresh.

Formosa Channel: North winds, fresh.

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamma) No. 1.

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

DAY SIGNALS

Signal, Symbol, Meaning.

1.—Red cone.—A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.

2.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).

3.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).

4.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).

5.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).

6.—Double cone.—Gale expected to increase.

7.—Black cross.—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Laikook, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS (Lamps).

1.—White-white-white.

2.—White-green-green.

3.—Green-white-white.

4.—Green-green-white.

5.—White-white-green.

6.—Green-green-green.

7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a cone will be exhibited at the following positions:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sea King, Sai Kung, Shek Tai Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fleet to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels on demand, by signal from lightships.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 48-64 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 6 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a local typhoon increasing in rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

20th MARCH, A.M.

30th MARCH, A.M.						
Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind	
					Direction.	Force.
Vladivostok	6 a					
Hakodate	6 a					
Tokyo						
Kobe						
Nagasaki						
Yokohama						
Osaka						
Kyushu						
Shimonoseki						
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## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELJERMAN" LINE.

ELJERMAN & BUCKNELL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAID
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 21st Mar. 3 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"HUPEH"	On 22nd Mar. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"PAOTING"	On 22nd Mar. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 23rd Mar. 3 P.M.
TIENSIN	"KUBICHOW"	On 23rd Mar. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo in through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class, Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in saloons and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR  
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.  
(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"SHANTUNG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 22nd Mar., at Noon.  
"KAITAN" ... Capt. A. R. Hodgson ... FRIDAY, 23rd Mar., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—  
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN  
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified cargo.

For Freight or Passage apply to—  
DAVID GASSOON & CO., LTD.  
Agents.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO  
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leaves Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	1917	1917	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

## INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).  
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leaves Hong Kong	Leaves Suez	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.	about	about	about	about

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DUFFELL, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,500 Tons	29th March 11 A.M.
	KAGA MARU 12,500 Tons	13th April 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,500 Tons	30th April 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU 12,500 Tons	16th May 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	KIRIN MARU 8,000 Tons	22nd March
	RANGOON MARU 8,000 Tons	26th March
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
COLOMBO via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. + Wireless telegraphy.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

"KASHIMA MARU" ... Sat. 23rd March, 11 A.M.  
"KATORI MARU" ... Sat. 13th April, 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila-Batman.

For further information apply to  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 292 and 293

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

(Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice)

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	SAT. 23rd Mar.
TENYO MARU	23,000	TUES. 9th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES. 16th Apr.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	SAT. 27th Apr.
PERIA MARU	19,000	FRI. 10th May

The S.S. "Nippon Maru" and S.S. "Peria Maru" call at Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, ORIZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,800 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER.  
King's Building.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI  
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to  
P. THOMAS, Agent,  
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG)  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"CANADA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 2nd Apr., at 3 P.M.  
"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 26th Apr., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Makassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING  
PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Taiwan, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 24th Mar., at 10 A.M.  
"JOSEPH MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 27th Mar., at 9 A.M.  
"KOSHI MARU" ... THURSDAY, 28th Mar., at 6 A.M.  
"KAMO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 31st Mar., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 73 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos 744 and 745.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

## S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNPARALLELED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Prince's Building, 10, Horse Street.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	11.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 4.00 P.M.	—
Shantou, Shatin and Shoungheui Aburdeen, Antau Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santou, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samahui and Wanshow	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kangmoon	Except Saturdays 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Hanatan and Sammel	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Shamshui	—	—

From Shewanwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shak Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kangmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Hanatan	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Shamshui	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kauloon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

## SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 20th MARCH, 1918.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION	LAST DIVIDEND.
<b>BANKS.</b>				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$316, sellers	233/- for 1 year end- ing 31.12.17	
<b>INSURANCE.</b>				
Canton	\$50	\$380, buy.	\$35 for 1918	
China Fire	\$50	\$183, buy.	\$5 for 1918	
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$330	\$57 for 1918	
North China	\$25	T. 120, buy.	\$27 for 1918	
Union	\$100	\$300, sellers	\$60 for 1918	
Yangtze	\$50	\$215, buyers	\$21 for 1918	
<b>SHIPPING.</b>				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$77, sellers	\$10 for year ending 30.6.17	
Canton Steamboats	\$15	\$18, buyers	50 cents for 1917	
Indo-China Frig. Co. Ltd.	\$25	\$224, buyers	3/- int. account 1917	
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$28	9/- int. account 1917	
<b>WATERWAYS.</b>				
China Sugars	\$100	\$80, s. & b.	\$15 for 1918	
Malacca Sugars	\$20	\$29, buy.	Ps. 8 for 1917	
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.</b>				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$334, sel.	16 and bonus of \$4 for 1917	
El. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$151, buy.	\$3 int. account 1917	
Shanghai Docks	Ts. 100	T. 94, s. & b.	Ts. 9 for year ending 30.4.17	
<b>LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.</b>				
Central Estates	\$100	\$40, buyers	\$7 for 1917	
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$374, buyers	\$3 for 1 year 31.12.17	
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$364	\$34 making \$7 for 1917	
Hongkong Land Reclamation	\$75	\$110	\$6.25 for 1917	
Hongkong Estates	\$10	\$54, buyers	50 cents for 1917	
Kowloon Lands	\$50	\$274	\$23 for 1917	
West Point	\$50	\$75	\$3 making \$6 for 1917	
<b>ORE.</b>				
Langkai	\$10	Ts. 144, buy.	T. 1 for year ending 31.10.16	
Shells	\$1	120/-, buyers	2/- int. account 1917	
Ural Caspians	\$1	\$0/-	9% for 1915/16	
<b>MINE.</b>				
Kailash	\$1	40/-, buyers	1/- int. acc. year end- ing 30.6.17	
Ranb	\$1	\$3, sellers	None since 1910	
Trook	\$1	\$2, buy.	2/- int. account 1917	
<b>STEAMSHIP.</b>				
Green Island Cement	\$75	\$7.80, s. & b.	50 cents for 1918	
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$48, buyers	63 for year ending 30.7.17	
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$225	63 int. account 1917	
Hongkong Rope	\$10	\$274, sellers	\$3 for 1917	
Hongkong Steel	\$10	\$10	61 for year ending 31.12.17	
Hongkong Tram	\$1	\$6.20, sel.	57 int. account 1917	
Peak Tram Old	\$10	\$5, sellers	7% for year ending do. 30.4.17	
De. New	\$1	\$0.80, sel.	35 cents for year ending 31.12.17	
Steam Laundry	\$5	\$4, sellers	12 1/2 for 1916	
Union Waterworks	\$7	\$114	70 cents for 1917	
Wells & Co.	\$10	\$54, buyers	None since 1914	
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$54, buyers		

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR END.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
<b>RUPEES (Singapore Currency).</b>					
Ayer Pagar	\$1	Jan.	\$9.00	25 p. c.	—
Glenary	\$1	Oct.	\$2.15	25 p. c.	—
Heckels	\$1	April	\$4.00	50 p. c.	30 p. c.
Kempas	\$1	June	\$7.75	40 p. c.	—
Malaka India	\$1	Aug.	\$2.25	25 p. c.	—
Malakoff	\$1	Dec.	\$4.40	25 p. c.	—
New Semendal	\$1	Dec.	\$4.40	25 p. c.	—
Pajamas	\$1	Sept.	\$12.50	100 p. c.	—
Sandycroft	\$1	Jan.	\$3.80	25 p. c.	12 1/2 p. c.
Tsaph	\$10	Dec.	\$17.50	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2 1/2		

VERNON &amp; SMYTH. Share Brokers.

## COMMERCIAL.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	March 20th
<b>LONDON.</b>	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/1
Bank Bills, on demand	3/1 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/1 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/1 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/1 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/2 1/2
<b>ON PARIS.</b>	
Bank Bills, on demand	42 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	43 1/2
<b>ON NEW YORK.</b>	
Bank Bills, on demand	73 1/2
Credits, at 90 days' sight	74 1/2
<b>ON HONGKONG.</b>	
Telegraphic Transfer	100
Bank Bills, on demand	100
<b>ON CALCUTTA.</b>	
Telegraphic Transfer	100
Bank Bills, on demand	100
<b>ON SHANGHAI.</b>	
Bank Bills, at sight	100
Private, 30 days' sight	100
<b>ON YOKOHAMA.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
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<b>ON TIENTSIN.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON BEIJING.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON TAIPEI.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON CANTON.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON HONGKONG.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON SHANGHAI.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON YOKOHAMA.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON MANILA.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON BATAVIA.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON HATYONG.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON SAIGON.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON HANKOW.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON TIENTSIN.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON BEIJING.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON TAIPEI.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON CANTON.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON HONGKONG.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON SHANGHAI.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON YOKOHAMA.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON MANILA.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON BATAVIA.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON HATYONG.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON SAIGON.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON HANKOW.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON TIENTSIN.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON BEIJING.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON TAIPEI.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON CANTON.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON HONGKONG.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON SHANGHAI.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON YOKOHAMA.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON MANILA.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON BATAVIA.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON HATYONG.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON SAIGON.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON HANKOW.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON TIENTSIN.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON BEIJING.</b>	
On demand	14 1/2
<b>ON TAI</b>	